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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

New Deal Is Hit and Defended

Japan Aids Burned Hakodate

Andes Planes Crash; Triumph

Spain Controls Strike Menace

Alaska Helps Refugees on Ice

U. of P. Stages Whisker Race

THE American New Deal is vigorously attacked by Ogden L. Mills, vigorously defended by Eugene R. Black before the Academy of Political Science in New York. Mr. Mills declares international commerce is being stifled under American bureaucratic interference and regimentation and urges economic freedom, return to the gold standard and reorganization of the Federal Trade Board. Mr. Black, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, praises the acts of the Roosevelt Administration, believes it will live within the fiscal estimate, denies that a central bank will take the place of commercial banks, and gives a reason for his optimistic outlook—"Americans have faith in America."

¶ Japan's agencies of relief are taxed after burning of the port of Hakodate. Starting when a windstorm sweeps chimneys down, the flames destroy four-fifths of this city of 213,000. Kokkaido reports 650 killed, 460 wounded, and 23,000 homes destroyed. Warships and army trains rush supplies and assistance. Caught between fires, many persons leap into the bay. The plight of 150,000 refugees is felt outside Japan—The cry of the homeless speaks all languages, touches all hearts.

¶ South America's history-making air lanes report tragedy and triumph. A Pan American plane crashes in the take-off at Lima, Peru with loss of life to three of the 12 passengers. Manuel Trucco, Chilean Ambassador to the United States, is injured. The wreck of the air liner San Jose, which disappeared in July, 1932, is found in the Argentine Andes, none of the six passengers or crew of three having survived. Meanwhile Laura Ingalls, diminutive New York aviatrix, first woman to make the flight alone, crosses the Andes from Chile to Buenos Aires at 18,000 feet—"It is all just a magnificent joy ride," exultantly she says.

¶ Czechoslovakia's Parliament hears Foreign Minister Eduard Benes declare Austria must be another Switzerland with Europe's states guaranteeing its neutrality. This brilliant statesman refuses to commit himself on the Italian-Austrian-Hungarian pact, but registers the Little Entente as against revision of frontiers, against Italian hegemony in Austria, against return of the Hapsburgs, against Austro-German Anschluss. Europe's leaders hold opposing ideas, fail to get together. The generic name for the things so often preventing agreement is fear—One's fear, unconquered, conquers one.

¶ Spain sees the Government of Premier Lerroux gain strength through its energetic handling of the threatened general strike. With the Rightist forces giving unexpected support, the Home Secretary ends the trade union strike maneuvers. Elements that attempted to burn newspapers and overturn street cars are disowned by the Socialists. Countless Labor supporters throughout Spain are disillusioned and desert their leaders—Utopia by revolution vanishes; the Republic goes on seeking to find itself.

¶ The American shore of Bering Sea becomes a base in the newest attempt to reach 83 Russians marooned on floe ice. Prof. George Yushakoff and two other Russians cross Alaska and will use two airplanes in coöperating with fliers trying from the Siberian side to take off the party left on the floe when the Cheliuskin, carrying an expedition of natural scientists, sank on Feb. 13. The ice-bound men, women and children, with food running low, hold fast—A new epic of hardship, resistance and rescue is in the unfolding.

¶ A Shanghai Evening Post writer, commenting on a comment in this column, emphasizes the almost incredibly high percentage of a coolie's wages which goes for food. A Chinese ricksha puller, points out Mr. L. Z. Yuan, receives about $9.23 in currency, equal to $3 in American money, for a month's work. Rice costs $8 a picul, and a worker consumes three-fourths of a picul a month. He must have some vegetables, salt and fuel to cook the rice. Workers in other countries work to live—But the poor homeless coolie must give about all of his labor merely to eat.

¶ The University of Pennsylvania students' beard-growing contest is won by Ormond Odhner. Speed records are menaced. The contest develops facts as well as fuzz. Some 30,000,000 males in America average one hour a week shaving time. Thus 520,000 years' time goes merely to getting rid of the useless. One moving plea is made for the banishment of all razors—Then, despite the feminine trend to trousers, anybody could tell male from female at a glance.

Britain Ready To Underwrite Regional Pacts

French Government to Clarify 'Collective Organizations' and 'Guarantee'

United States Accord

Stimson Doctrine on Neutrality Still Causes Question Among Diplomats

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, March 22—The British Government has notified France that it is ready to consider certain additional security guarantees—probably in the form of restricted regional pacts—to enable conclusion of a disarmament convention, the Monitor is able to reveal.

New and significant turns are given to current international negotiations by this development, which is expected greatly to improve the prospects of arriving at an accord and averting the danger of an armament race.

The French Government has been asked by Britain to specify what it would consider sufficient guarantees of security to permit it to sign a convention limiting at the present level its own arms and allowing the Reich a certain measure of defensive armament. Further, France is asked what distinction, if any, it makes between "collective organization of security" and mere "guarantees" that the proposed convention will be faithfully enforced.

No Far-Flung Quarrels

The significance of this distinction is understood to be that Great Britain has indicated provisionally it might be able to envisage certain restricted obligations of a regional nature, but could not undertake to enter into any system of collective security which would involve England in the quarrels of Central or Eastern Europe. In other words any engagements Britain might ultimately agree to would be limited geographically to neighboring countries, that is to say presumably to France, Belgium and Germany.

The tentative French response is understood to have indicated that France insists on some broad system of mutual assistance within the framework of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

The French Government's recent note to Britain which is expected to be published tonight stresses this element of failing back in the last analysis on Geneva. For instance, the note is known to declare that the question of permitting the Reich to rearm can only be decided by a general commission of the Disarmament Conference, and not by France or any other single power.

It is pointed out here however that even economic sanction on the part of Britain would require previous accord with the United States on the freedom-of-the-seas problem. Whether the Stimson doctrine, virtually renouncing neutrality, still remains a part of the policy of the present American Government is seriously questioned here.

Thus it is realized that although Britain's willingness to envisage certain additional security obligations constitutes an important new element in the disarmament negotiations, formidable obstacles still remain to be overcome before these potential measures can take precise form and be incorporated into the long-sought convention.

Young Warns Government Of Danger in Taking Over Too Many Functions of Business

Professor Warren Insists Managed Currency Needed—Mills Denounces Planned Economy—Sir George Paish Puts Economic Onus on France and U. S.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 22—The New Deal was defended by Prof. George F. Warren, President Roosevelt's monetary adviser, and criticized by Mr. Ogden L. Mills, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, at the semi-annual dinner of the Academy of Political Science here last night, speaking on the topic, "Financial Policies for Recovery."

Mr. Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of General Electric Company, warned against the dangers of the Government taking over too many of the functions of business and Mr. Eugene R. Black, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, asserted that the commercial banks were in better condition today than they have been "for a generation."

Other speakers included Mr. Russell C. Leffingwell, a partner of J. P. Morgan & Co., who urged "cheap money"; Sir George Paish, governor of the London School of Economics, and Sir James Arthur Salter, Gladstone professor of political theory and institutions of Oxford University.

While a financial procedure looking only to a quick recovery might meet the immediate needs of the situation, a managed currency "designed to maintain reasonable stability in the level of commodity prices," is a fundamental requirement if the present social order is to continue, Professor Warren declared.

Foreshadowing 10 to 20 years more of "monetary chaos," before the effects of the discontinuance of the use of gold by Europe and attempts to return to it are overcome, Professor Warren held that a return to gold at any figure without provision for changing its price when necessary involved "an amount of risk that the various countries do not appear to be ready to assume."

"For the continuance of our present social order," he said, "we need a thorough-going revision of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Tammany Brave Informs Curry He Should Quit

Alderman Mahoney Presents Scathing Letter to Big Chief

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 22—That the unprecedented can happen even within the change-proof walls of the Tammany Wigwam became apparent today, and it was the bold action of Alderman David A. Mahoney, who lords it over the First Assembly District on the lower East Side, and the astonished and inadvertent remarks by Chief John F. Curry that proved it.

Mr. Mahoney, with delegates from the down town Democratic club of his constituency, walked into the Seventeenth Street headquarters yesterday afternoon bearing a communication which he handed to Mr. Curry, and which smashed the tradition that a district leader may not stand up to the Chief of Tammany Hall and demand he resign.

It read that, in Alderman Mahoney's opinion, Mr. Curry's refusal to resign would "bring certain defeat for the Democratic Party in the coming elections" and that he "should not seek to ruin the organization" which had done so much for him—by refusing "to face the facts as they are."

Not the First Time

Had the delegation read the letter, Mr. Curry wanted to know. Mr. Mahoney manfully said they had, and then Chief Curry made the remarkable admission. He had made a mistake, he said, and it was that he had ever consented to Mr. Mahoney's elevation to a district leadership.

In Tammany quarters Mr. Curry's attitude toward Mr. Mahoney and his group was regarded as indicative of the patience and forbearance the Chief has. It was to be remembered,

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Mansfield Seeks Power to Revamp Welfare Board

Paid Supervisor Called Necessary for Efficient Control of Relief

Declaring that 105,000 persons in Boston are on welfare relief, Mayor Mansfield today continued his grim battle for a legislative program that would enable him to proceed with his plans for reorganizing and renovating the machinery of the city's government.

In impassive tones the Boston Mayor depicted the city as being in dire straits, with 600 applications for relief pouring in weekly, and with the CWA threatening to throw thousands back onto relief.

Mayor Mansfield was appearing before the Legislative Committee on Cities in support of his petition for authority to reorganize the welfare department and place it under the supervision of a paid head. This measure represents but one item in his proposed legislative program, which would permit him to consolidate and eliminate parts of the city machinery and in general remodel the city in line with the best thought on municipal government.

Less than 5 per cent of the welfare recipients were receiving relief illegally, he said. He attacked the administration of the funds, but not the individuals, who, he said, are unable to handle the situation because they cannot, as an unpaid body, devote all their time to it.

Declaring that the city is confronted by a welfare bill of about $13,500,000 for 1934 relief expenditures, the Mayor pointed out that of the 3000 who left welfare to work on the CWA projects, more than half are back again, and that new applications have brought the number of additions to the rolls up to 2400 in the last month.

The Mayor's plan would set up a Commissioner of Public Welfare, two associate commissioners and an advisory board of five to take the place of the present paid secretary with his advisory board of 12.

The function of the board of five would be to advise the director whose duty it would be to handle the entire work of public welfare.

Mr. Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, placed that body on record as favoring the measure. He expressed apprehension that welfare work may become a permanent function of the city so that it is important to place its administration on an efficient basis.

The commissioner or director would receive $7500 a year and the two associate commissioners $5000 each.

Senator Joseph A. Langone Jr., member of the commission, amid jeers, launched into a diatribe against Mayor Mansfield. He criticized his selection of members of the cabinet and charged the Mayor with being run by the "State Street crowd."

How Big Is Coolie Food Bill?

* * *

Sometimes Exceeds Income by 50 P. C.; Chinese Echo to March of the Nations

* * *

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—An interesting postscript on the coolie's cost of living in China is given to a recent "March of the Nations" item by Mr. Rufus Steele in The Christian Science Monitor through the "Sidelights on Shanghai" column conducted in the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury by a young English-writing Chinese, Mr. L. Z. Yuan.

Mr. Steele had said that "Chinese workers, regarded as most frugal, are found to spend a higher percentage of their incomes for food than do other workers. . . . The Far East spends more than one-half its food money for cereals and bread."

Citing recent investigations into the lot of the Shanghai ricksha puller, which showed that his net monthly income was an average of but $9.23 Chinese currency, or slightly over $3 in United States currency at present exchange, Mr. Yuan remarks:

"The International Labor Office findings apparently were correct, for no worker with a family to support can live on a $9.25 income without spending a high percentage on food!"

He continues with the observation: "It is generally admitted by Chinese themselves that they, as an average, eat more than foreigners. A worker needs even a bigger meal to handle his heavy loads. While an average Chinese takes two bowls of rice a meal, plus meat, vegetable and soup, a worker's meal should be composed of, say, not less than four bowls of rice.

"Rice, the chief food for people in this part of the country, is available here at $8 per picul. A worker, single, should consume about three-quarters of a picul of rice every month.

"Rice alone cannot make a meal. Vegetables . . . are necessary to give a salty content. Rice without vegetables is bread without butter or jam. Then one cannot take the rice raw—so another outlay, however negligible it may be, for fuel. There goes almost all of a ricksha coolie's income for the month just for his food!"

Mr. Yuan suggests that the problems of shelter and clothing do not mean much to a ricksha puller or similar worker, because if necessary he can huddle with others into a miserable hut and wear garments of fragmentary nature at next to no cost; the summer attire of most coolies is only a tattered pair of trousers.

"When a worker is married and has a family—usually a big one," Mr. Yuan contiues, "he spends a much higher percentage of his income in food and more of his food money for cereal (not bread, as Mr. Steele said.) He has to spend, sometimes, even 150 per cent of his income; that is, he has to face a deficit to feed himself and his family. Usually his wife's income as a mending-women or a cotton mill hand helps him to meet the deficit.

"Shelter? They can go 'a la Robinson Crusoe' to build a mud hut of their own in some vacant lot in Chapei or Nantao (poor districts of Shanghai.) For that, they don't have to pay rent or taxes. They don't have to pay electricity or gas bills, for they don't have such 'luxury.' Even if they did, they wouldn't have to pay because they retire very, very early, just after dusk to save illuminating expenses.

"They have to save all to meet the most important thing for their subsistence—food!"

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Things Present

Any discussion of "Permanent Prosperity and How to Get It" should challenge interest. Read today's "Book of the Day" on the Editorial Page.

Your Italian friend who is studying English will thank you for drawing to his attention the article and its translation on the Home Forum Page.

A collection of the best Cartoons of the Week appears on the Daily Features Page.

A Boy Scout has developed an ingenious device for signal work. See it on the Young Folks' Page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Page with two especially interesting articles: "Competitive Dinners" and "Putting in the Grace-Notes." Look also for Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and another eight-column layout of Monitor Camera Club pictures.

Bar Is Blamed By Dr. Lowell For Court Jam

Both Civil and Criminal Sessions Need to Be Cleansed, He Says

Finds Justice Lost

Jury Trials, He Shows, Often Cost More Than Judgment Obtained

Prompt reorganization of the civil as well as criminal courts in Massachusetts is essential to effective legal reforms in the State, Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard, declared at a Chamber of Commerce luncheon today.

Much of the delay in legal procedure, however, he said, is due to the bar itself and to a "pedantry," which, he said, will be found in all professions.

Just so long, he said, as those of the profession base their actions on the sophistry that anything is all right if they only follow the rules, they will lose completely the true object of justice.

The principle points of congestion, said Dr. Lowell, are the superior courts and jury cases. A jury trial, he said, costs $500 a day. This comes out of the Commonwealth. A trial without jury costs half as much and takes only one-quarter of the time.

Speaking of Superior Court cases, Dr. Lowell said that the average settlement is a little over $1000 and often less than $500, so that "we are in a poistion of having it cost the Commonwealth as much as the settlement amounts to."

One Way to Cut List

At the present time the entry fee for putting a case into the Superior Court is only $3. In order to solve this question of delayed justice he would therefore recommend that this fee be raised to a much larger figure and that a special charge be made for a jury when a jury trial is asked.

He said that in New York the raising of the fee had resulted in a 75 per cent reduction in the number of cases.

Statistics, stated Dr. Lowell, are very much like "meat pie"—very good if you know the person who has made it. He said that he knew the person and the reliability of the figures he presented.

He then drew a startling picture of Massachusetts criminal justice, in which, he said, the criminals actually make their own sentences. He then drew upon his figures showing that in the criminal district courts last year 16,000 cases had come up and only 3400 had been tried. What

(Continued on Page 18, Column 2)

'Republic' Dropped As Austria Makes New Constitution

VIENNA, March 22 (AP)—The first definite admission that the Austrian Republic is gone was contained today in an official government Gazette, which said the Cabinet was still discussing details of a new constitution but has decided that the word "republic" will not appear in it.

Austria in tl. future will be referred to as "The Federal State of Austria" or simply as "Austria," the Gazette stated.

Herr Wilhelm Miklas still holds the office of president but the Gazette does not mention this detail. Ir itself "President" of Austria is a title not necessarily implying the existence of a republic.

Futher preparing the way for a new state, the Government today began taking a census, particularly requiring information of previous military service, whether in the old imperial army forces or the militia and home guard groups of New Austria.

Information regarding sports training and physical handicaps, was also demanded of all male citizens between the ages of 14 and 50. Special orange-colored blanks were provided for this information, which was kept separate from regular census data.

It was pointed out that these blanks could be used to make new recruiting lists, replacing those destroyed when Austria was disarmed by peace treaties.

Chicago Is Rid of Insull Incubus Of $300,000,000 Traction Project

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 22—Chicago's subway and submerged street vanished yesterday.

Four years ago Chicago voted a $300,000,000 traction project. The street and elevated railroads were to build $200,000,000 worth of extensions to their lines and the city was to dig a $100,000,000 subway. Came the slump and no extra miles of track.

If the street car companies could not raise the millions to build their additions, what was the use of the city putting in a down-town subway free asked Mayor E. J. Kelly this week.

He recommended that the ordinance be killed. The City Council yesterday virtually did this by declining again to renew it, the original time limit having already passed.

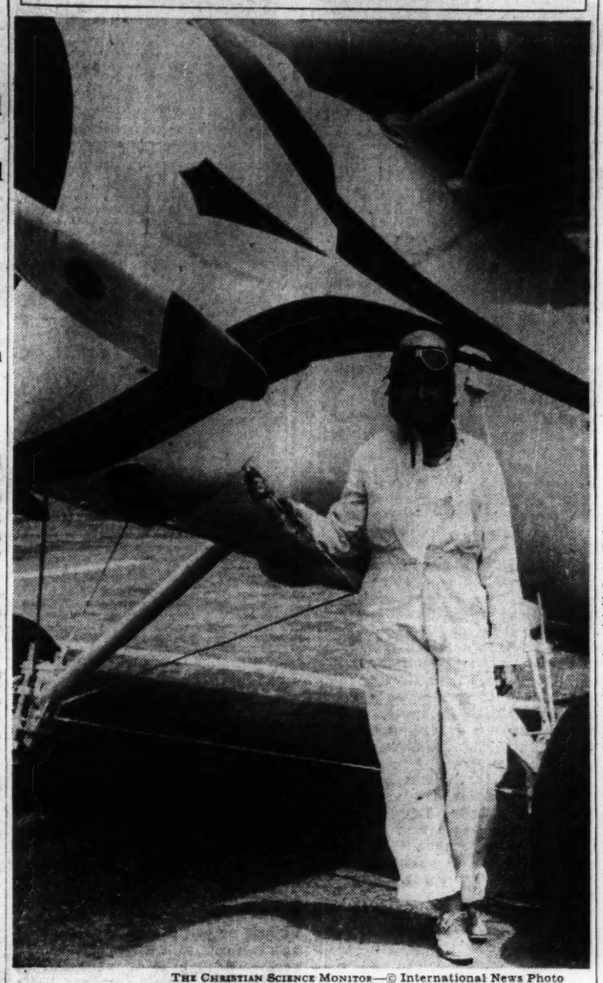
Samuel Insull was one of the chief movers in the making of the defunct ordinance. At the time it was adopted he controlled the elevated railroad. This was put into the settlement for around $90,000,000 and the street car lines at around $160,000,000. Such values have sunk enormously in the last few years.

Part of Mayor Kelly's objection was that the value of the properties Mr. Insull and the street car people had got the city to agree to were out of date, and as these values would have determined fares, should be scrapped. Also Mayor Kelly protested against the perpetual franchise Mr. Insull and his associates had won from the city.

Mayor Kelly announced this week he stood for a definite term of years in any new franchise.

The Council yesterday ordered the drafting of a new ordinance calling for the merger of the elevated and surface lines into a single operating company.

Flies the Andes Alone



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© International News Photo

Miss Laura Ingalls

Woman Aviator Accepts Challenge of South America's Great Barrier to Transportation

Flight Over Andes 'Gorgeous,' With Lots of Snow for Color

Miss Ingalls Gets Thrill of Her South American Trip in Dips Through Canyons and Over the Pampas to Buenos Aires

By Laura Ingalls

(First American woman to make a solo flight over the Andes Mountains in South America.)

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BUENOS AIRES, Arg., March 22—I have been flying for four years and I have been many places in the air, but whenever I mentioned my experiences someone would always say:

"Wait until you have flown the Andes. You haven't been anywhere yet."

Well, yesterday I flew the Andes and it was gorgeous.

I wish somebody would wake me up and tell me it's true. It was the thrill of my South American trip and right behind it was the delight of flying across the pampas from Mendoza to Buenos Aires in the afternoon through a purple haze like one would find over Texas and across a country that surely was made to fly in.

I left Santiago just after the sun came up over the Andes, and I followed closely the Pan American Grace Airways, although I kept a little to the northward, where I was more sure of my bearings.

There was lots of snow, and I just sailed along at about 18,000 feet without a bit of trouble.

It was grand flying through the canyons and south of the huge mountain peak, Aconcagua, with the sun shining on the snow.

It was a little bumpy, and once the motor of my Lockheed lost 100 revolutions, but it was really nothing to interrupt seriously a magnificent joy ride.

I crossed the Andes in just 105 minutes and only stayed an hour in Mendoza, taking on gasoline because nobody talked anything but Spanish, which I don't talk.

It was a real joy flying toward Buenos Aires in the afternoon. The country was just like a carpet with everything so well-kept and garden-like, with beautiful estancias, their trees, lawns, swimming pools, and flower beds surrounded by such neat fields and pastures, but I could not see how they could be so big and yet be so well-groomed.

Over the airport at Buenos Aires, five hours after leaving Mendoza, I was unable to make myself land so I flew over the city and had a good look and plenty of surprises.

I saw the biggest buildings since I left New York, and I was surprised at the hugeness of the city

I ought not to stay more than a day or two, because I want to start homeward through Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro and Port of Spain, but I may let myself be persuaded to stay longer if I can do more flying around this immense airport called Argentina.

I will not know until I reach Rio de Janeiro whether it will be feasible to continue homeward by the Atlantic coast or return through Buenos Aires.

I don't care if I have to go home across the Andes again.

Make Movies Safe For Children Is Aim On Research Board

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 22—Of the current motion picture productions in the United States about 25 per cent are a menace to America's youth and a blot on American character in the eyes of the people of other countries, Mrs. August Belmont stated at a luncheon of the Motion Picture Research Council here.

The occasion was the public launching of the council program for betterment of films, with special relation to entertainment for children.

The council now starts a nation-wide movement in which all friends of an improvement of social values in films are asked to join. Among those present was Mrs. James Roosevelt and an honorary vice-president of the council.

Mrs. Belmont stated that the movement was not undertaking anything in the way of censorship. The intention was to seek the coöperation of the film industry in carrying out these three objectives of the council:

1. To decrease the amount of objectionable material in films.

2. To further the production of films that shall be entertaining to children and, where possible, educational in value.

3. To promote new types of educational films with the coöperation of the industry and the public school system.

Some 38,000,000 minors attend the motion picture theaters every week in the United States, said Mrs. Belmont. An element of entertainment that is harmful in its mental and emotional effect should be stopped because of its degrading effects.

Dr. Frederick Peterson, former president of the New York Neurological Society, declared that the sensational, criminal and vulgar suggestion of too many questionable motion pictures tends to produce "nervous disorders and moral disintegration." Mr. Herbert Houston, former publisher of World's Work; Mr. William H. Short, director of the council, and Dr. John H. Finley, of the New York Times, spoke.

Roosevelt Plan Obviates Strike On Rail Line

President Also Asks Longer Truce on Threatened Automobile Tie-Up

Mediation Proposed

Both Sides Firm in Stand Against Compromise on Collective Bargaining

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 22—President Roosevelt's intervention has succeeded in preventing a threatened strike on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad. Should it have been called, it would have involved 2300 members of the "Big Four" brotherhoods.

Today the President battled for time as continued White House conferences over the threatened automobile strike failed to bring to light any common denominator with which to reconcile the antagonistic positions of labor and employers.

Still hopeful of averting an open breach in the industrial peace at what has become the key point in the whole nation-wide labor situation, Mr. Roosevelt is understood to be using every possible means at his disposal to persuade labor to extend the present truce for at least another 10-day period, and agree to some form of mediation.

Chances for a peaceable settlement apparently rested entirely on this element of delay as the second day of White House conferences opened with both sides more determined than ever to resist any compromise on the basic issue of union recognition.

Labor Ready for Inning

Labor prepared for their inning with the President today by a long morning session at A. F. of L. headquarters, where they vowed to stand firm in their demand for collective bargaining through unions—that is to say, recognition of the A. F. of L. by the employers.

Manufacturers, after their long session at the White House yesterday, were equally determined that they would never give in to this demand on the ground that nothing in the Recovery Act can be interpreted to mean that collective bargaining and union recognition are synonymous.

They apparently prefer to face a strike than to submit to dictation by the A. F. of L., regardless of the fact that it would tie them up at a time when they have reached peak production for the first time since the beginning of the depression.

Meantime the gravity of the strike situation was emphasized by sporadic outbreaks in industry closely associated with automobile manufacturing, and the steel industry was marked by numerous symptoms of unrest which it is feared would develop into serious strikes unless the auto controversy is settled peaceably.

Other Industries Involved

A strike in the Bower Roller Bearing Plant in Detroit and threats of trouble in various automobile body factories led to the assumption that labor's tactics involve the tying up of industries subordinate to automobile production as a method of bringing pressure on the manufacturers. It is pointed out that strikes in body and tool and die industries would tie up automobile production just as effectively as an actual automobile strike could do.

This unbroken deadlock between management and union labor in the automobile industry provided a marked contrast with the spirit of compromise which has developed in the railroad wage controversy following presidential intervention two days ago. Both sides have agreed to accept the mediation of Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, railroad coördinator, and there seems good reason to expect additional agreement on a six-month postponement of their differences.

Mr. Eastman spent two hours with the railway executives this morning and then prepared to hear the labor side. He said he is spending the day "absorbing information on both sides," and would "probably have something to propose myself" when the day is over.

Warships Go to Help Stricken Hakodate

TOKYO, March 22 (AP)—The Governor of the prefecture of Hokkaido announced officially today that the casualties in the fire which destroyed the beautiful port city of Hakodate yesterday were: Killed, 650; wounded, 460; houses destroyed, 23,000.

Hakodate had a population of 213,000.

Four destroyers and two other warships carrying bluejackets and supplies were dispatched to the city.

The army rushed blankets and food to succor the destitute and homeless throngs.

Infantrymen patrolled the streets to prevent looting of what remained of shops and homes.

A storm which raged in the Empire from Formosa to the island of Hokkaido, was blamed for the fire at Hakodate, largest community in the nation north of Tokyo and ranked as Japan's tenth city. The equinoctial gale knocked over chimneys. Roofs caught fire. Before the winds, the conflagrations quickly spread beyond control. United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew visited Foreign Minister Koki Hirota to express America's sympathy.

President Exhorts Congress To Expedite Air-Mail Bill And Hold Fast to Economy

Democratic Lieutenants Carry His Verbal Messages to Capitol Hill—Leniency to Air Companies in Bidding Follows Experts' Advice

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 22—President Roosevelt turned from his tense preoccupation with the strike situation today to exhort Congress, first to expedite its adjustments of the new air-mail bill, and second, to avoid upsetting his budget through amendments to the independent offices bill.

Speaking verbally to his leaders, he sent these messages to Capitol Hill. The injunction to hurry up with air-mail legislation found some response, although it is now likely that an entirely new draft of the bill will have to be made.

But in response to President Roosevelt's reiterated threat of a veto if greatly increased veterans' payments and pay cut restoration to federal workers are voted, the House headed rapidly toward the precise opposite.

* * *

Air-Mail Delays: A new draft of the air-mail is being prepared by the House Post Office Committee, and may be reported out by the end of the week. In response to testimony of national aviation leaders, the bill has been greatly relaxed, companies whose contracts were canceled may now file claims against the Government, and companies reorganized without the officers who participated in the alleged collusive meetings may bid for new contracts. Under the redraft, too, companies may hold up to 10 per cent of stock in other aviation companies, without being completely divorced as was required by the earlier measure.

But broad competitive bidding requirements are retained, the same rate structure, and an interchange of pilots between the army and commercial companies. The two branches would coöperate to supervise this interchange, and air-mail fliers would have one month's annual service in the army.

Disputes over this measure may, however, require a final redrafting by Administration experts themselves. It is certain that any new draft will reflect much of the leniency brought out as a result of testimony by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and others.

* * *

Arms Under Fire: If the national defense is to be strengthened by this new aviation system, Congress may attempt to see that the military forces shall not be misused. That, at least, is the purpose of a tax bill amendment presented today by Senator Gerald P. Nye (R.), North Dakota. His amendment would double income taxes in time of war with practical conscription of net income in the amount it exceeds $10,000 per year.

The amendment is designed to prevent war profiteering—"To take the profit out of war," but it is also designed to make war very much less popular with every taxpayer, and far less popular with the payer of super-taxes. If war is understood to mean losses instead of profits, the theory runs, there is some chance of averting it.

Senator Nye's amendment follows a resolution he introduced for an investigation into the activities of munitions makers. It also synchronizes with passage in both houses of Congress of the arms embargo resolution. Sentiment in certain parts of the country, particularly the prairie states, the Upper Mississippi Valley and the extreme Northwest, seems to be running strong against any sort of war danger. The Dakotas, to mention only this area, are today the most violently anti-war in sentiment of any corner of the country. The vehemence of their sentiment, greatly though it is welcomed in peace circles, almost surprises Eastern workers in the same cause.

* * *

Unemployment Insurance: And, as an aftermath to the dislocations caused by the last war, comes another effort to build up industrial security. Having been warmly supported yesterday, the proposed 5 per cent tax on industry to set up unemployment reserves was attacked today before a House committee. The cost was declared to be unnecessarily burdensome though its opponents indorsed the general purpose of the Wagner-Lewis bill, backed by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

Mr. M. B. Folsom, assistant treasurer of the Eastman Kodak Company, proposed the reduction of the tax to 2 per cent, while Mr. Henry E. Jackson of the Social Engineering Institute said that the average cost of unemployment insurance to 33 companies now operating such systems ranges only a little over 1 per cent of their pay rolls.

A prediction that the company will have a much larger load of unemployables in the future than it has had in the past was made by Mr. Folsom, who said he thought it unfair for industry to have to carry the whole burden. He asked that the plan be not instituted until there has been a "reasonable" improvement in business and urged two years instead of 12 months in which to build up reserves before payments begin. Describing the success the Eastman Company has had with unemployment insurance, Mr. Folsom said 12,000 workers are now covered and that the plan has cost the company less than 1 per cent of its total pay roll.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Giving Them a Little More Rope

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Federation Rolls Show Rapid Rise In Union Forces

'Can't Sign 'Em Up Fast Enough,' One Official at Headquarters Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 22—"We can't sign 'em up fast enough," is the way one official at national headquarters of the American Federation of Labor described the extraordinary increases in union membership in the past eight months.

With labor unrest sweeping the country and the prospect of widespread strikes causing daily conferences at the White House, the A. F. of L. once more finds itself a center of controversy.

Contrary to assertions made in newspaper advertisements by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, union officials declare that the workers are seeking out the unions, just as much as the unions are seeking out the workers. As a matter of fact, the records seem to indicate that they are seeking out each other.

Using the disputed section of the National Recovery Act, known as Section 7A, as its banner, organized labor is making tremendous strides in regaining its lost membership, and is also penetrating new fields where unions have never before made headway, as for instance the Detroit closed-shop automobile industry.

These gains have provoked counter-action by the employers. Where the struggle will lead to is uncertain. Mr. Frank Morrison, A. F. of L. secretary, interviewed here today, declined to give, estimate or even guess what the present membership of his great organization is. But certain facts speak for themselves. After two lean years of declining membership, the prospect is that all past high records have been equaled or broken this year.

In 1920 in the post-war peak the federation had more than 4,000,000 members. The number hung at about 3,000,000 in the next 10 years. Then in the slump, it dropped disastrously, and last July (the end of the federation's fiscal year) it was down to 2,100,000.

The fact is, therefore, that the federation would normally have about 1,000,000 more paid up members than it had last year, and a good deal of its recent activity has been merely bringing back old workers into the fold. Furthermore, it should be pointed out that United States trade union membership has never reached the relative percentage of England or of Germany before Chancellor Hitler suppressed the whole movement. Indications now are that the federation has made good its losses, and probably gone above the previous 4,000,000 all time high mark.

In 1933, the federation granted only 25 new local trade and federal labor unions charters which are direct charters to units not connected with any of the 109 constituent international unions. But in the eight months since July, 1913, when NRA went into effect, 1140 of such charters have been issued and hundreds of thousands of new members brought in.

Child, in England, Confers on Trade

LONDON, March 22 (AP)—Mr. Richard Washburn Child, diplomatic representative of President Roosevelt, talked with Prime Minister MacDonald and Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, today in an exhaustive study of the possibilities of resuming the World Economic Conference.

He expressed the view, in a press conference at the American Embassy, that Congress will grant President Roosevelt wide trade powers. Asked whether he was particularly interested in currency stabilization or trade quotas, Mr. Child replied:

"Specific questions I may ask over here may be surprises, but if I talked about them now they would not be. The United States has no preconception as to whether the World Economic Conference should resume, but relief from trade barriers would be a great blessing." Mr. Child named about a dozen large and small European capitals he intends to visit and said he "may spend two or three weeks in England alone."

Russia Disclaims Action Toward Joining League

MOSCOW, March 22 (AP)—In response to Paris reports that Soviet Russia is about ready to join the League of Nations, it was said officially today that there have been no developments here since Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff's speech last December.

In that speech it was indicated Moscow might consider coöperating with the League if it found that by so doing it could further the cause of world peace.

Gov. Fred B. Balzar

CARSON CITY, Nev., March 22 (AP)—Gov. Fred Bennett Balzar, who passed on yesterday, was nearing the end of his second term as chief executive of Nevada. He was a native of Virginia City, Nev. A mining man most of his life, Governor Balzar had been active in efforts toward remonetization of silver. He served as a member of the State House of Representatives in 1905 and as a State Senator from 1907 to 1917. Governor Balzar signed both the legalized gambling and six-weeks divorce laws enacted by the State Legislature in 1931.

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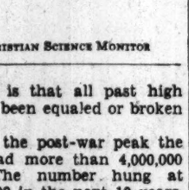
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POLICE LISTING

Police officers will call at every building whether a dwelling, business house, stable or manufacturing establishment, and every suite in every apartment building in each district, to get the following information for use in the preparation of the voting lists of Boston:

Name.....
Age.....
Occupation.....
Residence April 1, 1934.....
Residence April 1, 1933.....

of every person twenty years of age or upwards, whether a citizen or not, residing therein.

This information should be left with someone in the house for the officer when he calls.

Time for beginning police listing is April 1.

EUGENE C. HULTMAN } Listing
PETER F. TAGUE } Board

NRA Thinks Joke As to Steel Code Is on Commission

That Little Fellow at Duluth Turns Out to Be U. S. Steel Subsidiary

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 22—The Federal Trade Commission's sensational attack on the NRA's steel code had an anti-climactic effect today which left the NRA experiencing mixed feelings of amusement and annoyance.

First of all it was amused by the example which the Federal Trade Commission had chosen to use to explain the abuses of the steel code. The commission painted a sorrowful picture of a Duluth, Minn., steel mill which was supposed to be suffering from the inequities of the basing-point price system. The system, the report inferred, was driving the little fellow out of business.

It turned out today that this mill was a subsidiary of the powerful United States Steel Corporation. And even more, it develops that with one exception Duluth is the basing point for its products. It was established to make wire and fencing for the Northwest. These are still its primary products. And for these products Duluth is the basing point.

Hence the picture painted by the trade commission of a Duluth independent forced to add Chicago freight rates on its prices to Duluth consumers applies to only one of its minor products—metal bars for one horse shoe manufacturer.

Secondly, the NRA was intensely annoyed at the fact that the basing-point price system in the steel code was subjected to such bitter attack when as yet the commission has said nothing at all about the analogous but far more burdensome system employed in the automobile and many other industries of fixing prices on an f. o. b. basis. Why, it asks, is steel considered monopolistic because it has many basing points for its prices when an automobile manufacturer is permitted to add the cost of rail freight from Detroit to, let us say, the Pacific coast, regardless of the fact that he has an assembly plant on the coast and never pays more than a small fraction of the alleged freight charge?

The limpid, melting, golden notes of Paderewski are part of the genius of an immortal poet. But they are also proof of another thing: the sounding board of Paderewski's Steinway.

In a Steinway, the sound board is considered so important that our entire production schedule is gauged to it. Other parts of the piano may be completed in approximately eight months. The sound board requires years . . . several years even to season the wood to our satisfaction.

If we were willing to sacrifice the tone of the Steinway, we could buy our sound boards for a fraction of the cost of making our own; instead, we begin, almost, with the felling of the tree. And each single three-inch board in our $1,000,000 lumber reserve has been subjected to seven individual inspections by us before it becomes a part of the Steinway. For the very grain of the wood will affect the tone of the finished piano!

Steinway prices are extremely low at present.

M. Steinert & Sons
162 Boylston Street
Boston
Steinway
THE INSTRUMENT OF THE IMMORTALS

The Editor's Puzzle

"Having ~~weighed all sides~~ pondered the question, said the principal to the child's parents, "~~my decision is to~~ I believe that your ~~son is~~ daughter should have ~~told~~ admitted the truth ~~when~~ after that little Fannie ~~broke~~ broke the window, ~~when~~ and her teacher asked her to

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

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100% Camel's Hair

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Canadian Justice Swift, Sure, American Justice the Opposite, Mustn't Be Blamed on the Laws

Case of Judge Harley of Passaic, Who Says He Paid $25,000 for His Post, Cited as Difference Being in Kind of Men Administering Statutes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 22—Mr. William B. Harley of Passaic County, N. J., wanted to be a judge. He went to the local political boss and paid $25,000 into the party's funds. He was immediately appointed and confirmed as judge in the County Court of Common Pleas. Now he has told all about it. These charges, made frankly by Judge Harley himself, have rocked Passaic County, and a full investigation has just been voted by the State Legislature.

Simultaneously with the Passaic case appears an article by Judge Riddle, one of Canada's greatest magistrates, contrasting administration of criminal law in Canada and the United States. Judge Riddle, who sits with the Appellate Division of the Ontario Supreme Court, writes calmly and dispassionately. He does not criticize the United States.

"If there is anything in their institutions with which the American people are dissatisfied," he states, mildly, "that is their own affair solely. They are perfectly competent to rectify it without any criticism or advice from me or any outsider."

As it happens, the case of Judge Harley of Passaic, forms a perfect illustration to the chief point of difference between Canadian and American juridical systems made by Judge Riddell. It has been asked a thousand times why Canadian justice is swift, sure and simple, while American justice is slow, expensive and uncertain; why criminals are put in jail in Canada, and roam at large in the United States; why, in brief, Canada has a low crime rate, and the United States a high one.

Law's All Right

Legal observers find in the pending Passaic case, coupled with Judge Riddell's study, a fairly simple answer to all these questions. It is not that Canadian law is better than American law; for the most part it is the same law. It is not that Canada has freed itself from legal red tape, as contrasted with the United States: the two great democracies have practically identical legal institutions.

The difference, as brought out by Mr. Herbert Harley, editor of the Journal of the American Judicature Society, who comments on Judge Riddell's article, is not of laws, but of men.

The difference is not in the statutes, but in the kind of men who administer the statutes.

In Canada the appointment of judges is made by the Governor-General, in the name of the King. In the United States (with few exceptions) judges are elected by political parties and run on partisan tickets.

In Canada appointment is invariably for life. In the United States (again with few exceptions) election is temporary.

In Canada, what is true of judges is true of prosecutors. Every county in Canada has a Crown Attorney, named by the government of the province, in the name of the King, and holding office for life. In the United States, the prosecutors—or district attorneys—are even more immersed in politics than the judges.

That, in a nutshell, is the difference between Canadian legal systems and American, as brought out by Judge Riddell, and emphasized by Mr. Herbert Harley. With only minor exceptions, the laws and the procedure which these two countries follow are the same. The difference lies in the selection of the legal agents.

Permanency Helps

"This permanency of tenure of Canadian judges and prosecutors and their consequent removal from political incentives and influences," explains Mr. Harley, "is the only important difference between the Canadian administrative system and our own."

Again he states, "The faults in this country are found in the administrators of the law rather than in the law."

Judge Riddell's terse account shows the miracle that can be worked in a court-room by a strong judge, confident in his powers and secure in his tenure. Defective indictments are always a bugbear to American trials.

"Occasionally in my court we do hear a suggestion of a defective indictment," says Judge Riddell, "but this is invariably listened to with a smile and is never pressed."

To which Mr. Harley appends the note:

"The fact that in this country we hear of defective indictments not only occasionally, but frequently, and that objections are listened to most seriously, is wholly a matter of judicial point of view rather than of difference in formulated law."

As to Juries

Jury-picking is not difficult in Canada.

"I have never but once seen it take more than half an hour to get a jury in a murder case or any other," explains Judge Riddell. "In that exceptional case we used up 49 minutes through certain jurymen who were not expected to be called being allowed to go to their places of business and it took some time to get them back."

To which Mr. Harley comments, "It took five days to get a jury in the Snyder-Gray murder case, which the press called a 'model of expedition.'"

The Passaic County scandal once more illustrates the part which politics now plays in the selection of certain American magistrates. In a vastly greater number of cases, where no charges of bribery are involved, the oblique effect of politics is nevertheless felt strongly through the necessity of judges running for election. Outside of Switzerland, no country but the United States elects its judges; and eve in America, all federal judges are appointed.

In the words of Mr. Harley,

"The faults in this country are found in the administrators of the law rather than in the law."

Special Counsel Named For Jersey Investigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 22—Mr. Josiah Stryker, one-time president of the New Jersey State Bar Association, and a practicing attorney, has been named special counsel of a legislative committee which will investigate alleged political corruption in the Garden State, according to an announcement here yesterday.

Mr. Stryker has never been in politics and he said today that politics would not figure in his conduct of the investigation.

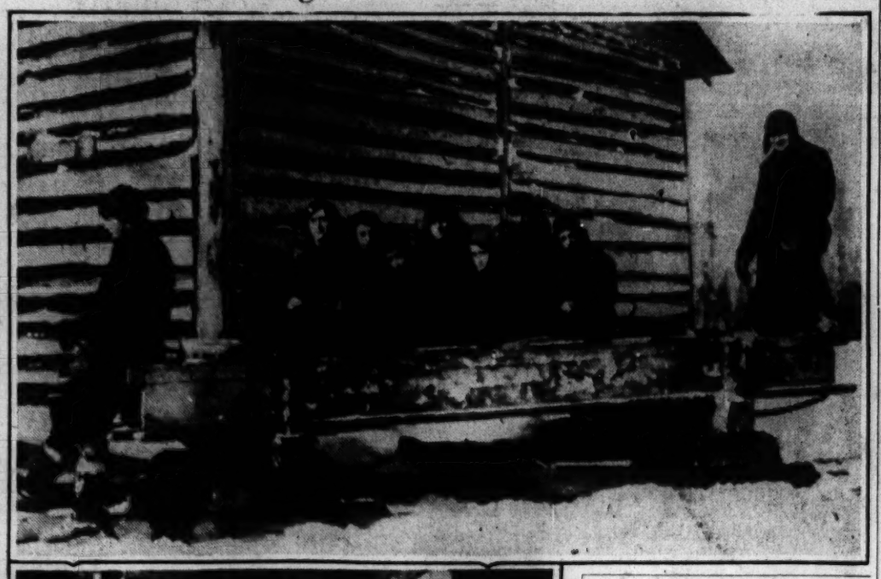
Women of Akron Lauded For Aeronautical Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, March 22—Achievements of the Akron Women's Chapter, National Aeronautical Association, were praised here by Senator Hiram Bingham, at the tenth anniversary celebration of the society. He declared it was the largest and most efficient women's branch of the association.

"Where other women's aeronautical branches have felt their duty done when a city airport was constructed and an air-mail stop procured and have let their chapters slump, you have kept right on," said Senator Bingham. Mr. Frank H. Hackett of Toledo, state governor of aeronautics, was another speaker. The affair was attended by some 400 women members, city officials and those engaged professionally in aeronautics.

Pioneer Urge Reasserts Itself in Canada



Both photos The Christian Science Monitor—© International News Photos

Jobless Seek Comfort on Soil

Dominion Expects to Solve Its Reëmployment Problem Through Farm Colony Project.

At Abitibi, in northern Quebec, there is growing up an agricultural colony, where Canada has been making grants of land to jobless families in the large cities. Generally, the men go to the colony in the summer, build a cabin, and, the following spring, send for their families. The top picture shows one of these families setting out for the settlement. At the bottom is a gathering of neighbors at the shack of a settler during the long winter.

A Million Dollars? Discard the Idea; Faith Worth More, California Is Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—What would you do if you had $1,000,000? What do you suppose would happen if everyone had $1,000,000?

Probably everyone who has asked, or has been asked, the first question has some pet plan that he would attempt to follow out. Perhaps, one would first take all of the poor children in his neighborhood to the circus; another would buy radios for her relatives. But what do you suppose would happen if everyone tried to do that?

If everyone woke up some morning to find that he was the owner of $1,000,000, the effect would be calamitous, according to Mr. H. V. Adams, public relations department, Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles, who has been speaking about the fallacy of "easy money" before southern California service clubs.

In the first place, Mr. Adams said, there would be such an orgy of spending as the world has never before experienced. Very few persons would go back to work, and everybody would become abnormal consumers. Soon the balance between production and consumption would be badly upset.

"Before long, we would reach the stage where money would buy nothing," Mr. Adams continued. "Commerce would again be based upon barter. It is a deeply rooted economic habit that men do not dispose of possessions until they are moved by a desire to obtain an article offered in exchange. If every man had all of the money he wanted, no man would want your money; he would seek your clothes and food.

"A million dollars is one of the last things that a man needs. What he does need is tremendous courage. But no man can possess such courage unless he possesses first a mighty faith.

"The supreme need of the hour is not $1,000,000 for everyone, but a revival of faith. For faith is the dynamic impulse that drives men on to their greatest achievements. The measure of a man's greatness is the measure of his faith."

Insull Shows Ability At Game of Hide and Seek

PORT SAID, Egypt, March 22 (AP)—Port Said's legion of telescope-gazers, weary from long vigils, today were on the verge of abandoning their watch for the elusive Samuel Insull. Excitement gripped the watchers for a time today after a report spread that the fugitive Chicagoan's ship, the Maiotis, was approaching this gateway to the Suez Canal. It proved to be another vessel.

After two more or less sleepless nights of watching, many of those—including port authorities—who believed Insull was heading for Fort Said, were about ready to conclude he had changed his course.

New York to Rush 2-Way Hudson Bore To New Jersey Shore

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 22—Work on the under-river part of the Midtown Hudson Tunnel, from West Thirty-eighth Street, Manhattan, to the New Jersey shore, will start as soon as the contract can be executed and a plant assembled at the site, according to announcement by the Port of New York Authority.

The contract has been awarded to Mason & Hanger Company, who bid $6,452,300 for boring under the Hudson River from shore to shore. The bid was the lowest of five received on the project.

Simultaneously, removal of the Pennsylvania Railroad's four tracks from the northwest corner of Thirty-eighth Street and Eleventh Avenue began, the railroad being under agreement with the Port Authority to allow the site to be occupied for three or four years by the contractor's compression plant, which will supply fresh air to the under-water workers.

Construction of the tunnel is being financed by a loan of $37,500,000 to the Port Authority by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. Under this agreement, a single two-way tube will be built now. The greater part of the tunnel will be constructed by the shield method under compressed air. The contractor will be required to carry on tunneling operations in both directions simultaneously, one shield moving west from the New York construction shaft and the other moving east from the New Jersey shaft until they meet under the river.

Jones of Lions Visits Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., March 22 (By U. P.)—Mr. Melvin Jones of Chicago, secretary-general and founder of the Lions Clubs, arrived here March 20. Mexican Lions hope the next International Lions Convention in 1935 will be held here.

Cortes Socialists Disown Strikes As 'Purely Syndical'

Lerroux Government Takes New Lease of Life With Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, March 22—Energetic handling of the serious situation threatened by strikers has given Premier Alejandro Lerroux's Government a new lease of life. Forces of the Right whose allegiance has been doubted rallied round the veteran Radical leader when the subversive movement began and his position now is much more secure than formerly.

As a result of this support, the Home Secretary is also able to act with firmness and to bring about a complete flop of trades union strike maneuvers. The Cortes Socialist Party thereupon issued a declaration that strikes must be considered purely syndical and without political strong contrast to Labor Leader Largo Caballero's references to civil war a few days previously.

Although the conflict has dragged on for some time in a modified, half-hearted way in the building and metallurgical trades, the workers have to admit their defeat. The revolutionary general strike, planned in Barcelona, failed completely.

Unruly elements who attempted to burn the newspapers and overturn tramcars, but were thwarted by efficient police precautions, thus have been publicly disowned by official Socialism. Socialist leaders, in fact dared not risk incurring the declaration of illegality which any sponsoring of disorder would have brought upon the party under the terms of the "state of alarm." Indeed information from police headquarters leads to discounting of the generally accepted belief that Socialists are prepared for the nation-wide rising they have so often spoken of.

The determined action of El Debate in appearing in spite of the strike, with young members of the Roman Catholic Civil Mobilization Corps to sell it, turned the tables on the Socialists. The disillusion produced among the millions of Labor supporters throughout Spain by this easily achieved reverse is freely commented upon here.

People in Madrid and provincial cities have now realized their earlier fears were ungrounded. Anticipating outbreaks of terrorism by extremists, many householders had laid in several days' stock of provisions and filled bottles of water from the taps so as to be ready for all emergencies.

The Roman Catholic victory is reflected in the attitude of the Cortes. A law providing pensions for impoverished members of the clergy is already being discussed. An amnesty bill to be general in character, according to official declarations, is to come shortly.

State Secretary Leandro Pita Romero even says he will soon be in a position to go to Rome to negotiate the much-talked-of concordat with the Vatican.

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MOTHER'S HELPER

● When you are tired, or extra busy, or the kitchen's hot, or unexpected guests drop in, you will find Prudence Corned Beef Hash the world's best emergency ration—a glorious, hot meal, inexpensive and ready in four minutes. It's different from any other hash—except the finest home-made kind. In 4-portion and 2-portion tins.
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ELMIRA, N. Y. NEW CASTLE, PA. JAMESTOWN, N. Y. WASHINGTON, PA. WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Young Warns Government Of Danger in Taking Over Too Many Functions of Business

(Continued from Page 1)

the rules of the game and a better observance of the rules to provide for greater security and justice and keep the door of opportunity open for young men and young women, but if this form of government and social organization is to have a fair chance to show its merits we must avoid any repetition of such deflation as we have suffered during the last few years."

Condemning the policy of a planned economic system, Mr. Mills declared that "in the domestic field we must insist on the restoration and maintenance of flexibility in our economic life."

"The conception of a complete readjustment and reorientation of national economics calls for a degree of economic planning and control that can only be exercised by government," he asserted, "so that everywhere we are witnessing greater and greater bureaucratic interference and regimentation.

Says Commerce Stifled

"International commerce is being stifled. Production is reduced and rationed, and the standards of living are becoming consistently lower. It is quite true that in any given industry, limitation of production, its allocation among the different units and the maintenance of prices, irrespective of a lower cost of production by the more efficient units, may for the time being produce an appearance of prosperity in that particular industry.

"But, applied to all of the industries of a nation, such a process must end in national impoverishment, and, universally applied, must have a similar result on a world-wide scale."

Mr. Mills urged the return to an international gold standard and the maintenance of close relations between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board. The latter body, he said, might advantageously be reduced to three or five members.

Calls For Cheap Money

The future technique of dollar revaluation should follow the course of an "orthodox cheap money policy," Mr. Leffingwell declared. The various steps of this process he enumerated as follows:

"The expansion of credit and currency through the Federal Reserve Banks; the purchase of government securities by them in the market, or even as ways-and-means advances to the Treasury, if need be; the purchase by them of longer government bonds as well as short, and the maintenance by them of discount rates favorable to the borrower upon such securities."

"The way to stop a deflation is to make money cheap," he continued. "That has been in course of being proved in England since 1931 and here since a year ago. That way will work. There is no other way. It will work if we can have peace and good will and confidence at home, if we restore profit to business and if we reopen the capital market."

Concerned Only With Results

The Administration's policies of the past year have met the test of major importance—that of bringing the ship of state safely into port after a storm, Mr. Black declared.

Although some of these policies were open to criticism that they "were not clothed in the mature judgment of normal days in America," and others to the charge that they violated precedent and custom and were not in accord with established American usage, Mr. Black said, his concern was with the result today and tomorrow, "being perfectly confident in the end those principles that are fundamental will remain established in America."

The decentralized system of central reserve banks will not be replaced by a financial government body, that would necessarily be affected by political influences, he said.

"The reserve banks," he said, "will continue to function in the aid of agriculture, commerce and industry, just as they have functioned during the past 20 years."

U. S. and France Blamed

America and France, in looking over the world economic situation today, are surveying the work of their own hands, Sir George Paish asserted.

"America and France brought the world to ruin," he declared. "See what's happening on the other side—revolutions, riots and distress. These accumulations of gold must be stopped.

"It was because Great Britain was willing to accept payment in goods and services in pre-war days and insisted on a free market that adjustments were made, the balance maintained and the gold standard worked."

Asserting that he was more concerned just now about political events than economic events, Sir Arthur Salter said what he was apprehensive of in the next few years was not war, but "provocative policies and preparations which will bring war later; not actual conflict, but the very weakening of the collective peace system," without which he was convinced peace cannot be permanently maintained.

He reaffirmed his "undiminished faith" that the essential principles upon which the League of Nations and the Kellogg Pact are based are "the right ones and the only possible ones."

This Ship Can Pancake Safely

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Circular Disk Takes Place of Wings

Toadstool Plane Permits Landing At Lower Speeds

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 22—Something novel in airplanes has just turned up here, with a single wing as round as a plate, 25 feet in diameter, enabling the plane to behave something like a parachute if the engine goes dead in the air, descending almost vertically to safe landing, according to the pilot, who flew it on its first experimental flight. The wing does not, like the arms of an autogiro, revolve in the air, but remains stationary in its position above the body of the ship.

According to Mr. Dwight Morrow, the first and only pilot to fly the plane to date, this increased wing area makes the plane take off quicker, land slower, and at the same time permits it to give a reasonably high flying speed. When the motor goes dead, he said, and a forced landing is necessary, the plane is able to maintain a better balance and has greater stability than the ordinary type.

Safety is its greatest advantage, according to Mr. Morrow, who flew the plane for Mr. Steven P. Nemeth, its designer and builder, at the recent demonstration at Curtiss Field, near here. Mr. Nemeth expects to build a number of other planes of this design.

In the experimental flying Mr. Morrow said he attained a speed of 120 miles an hour, although with greater engine power the speed could be increased. The present plane has a 125-horsepower engine. Mr. Morrow said he had flown for 16 years and was well satisfied with the behavior of this plane.

'Mother' Stamp Sale And Cachets to Help In Veterans Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 22 — "The Mothers' Commemorative Stamp."

This is the name of the new postage stamp which the United States Government is going to issue on May 1 in honor of Mother's Day on May 13. It will portray Whistler's famous painting of his mother.

The stamp, one of the most artistic ever to be issued by the Post Office Department, will be of the 3-cent denomination. Its size will be that of the present special delivery type. Postmaster-General Farley sees it as the most popular stamp ever issued, and arrangements are being made to handle the huge initial sale expected in Washington.

Since the first government postage stamp was issued in 1846 only three women, Queen Isabella of Spain, Pocahontas, and Martha Washington, have ever appeared in the national stamp gallery. For this compliment to motherhood, credit goes to the American War Mothers, who, through its national executive committee, evolved the idea and worked tirelessly to bring it to the attention of President Roosevelt and other government heads.

Mr. H. H. McCluer, chairman of the commemorative stamp committee of the war mothers, and Mrs. Howard Boone, national chairman of ways and means, both of Kansas City, are working in behalf of the Mothers' Day stamp issuance. Managing the campaign is Mrs. W. E. Ochiltree, national president of the organization.

Collectors and those desiring a "cachet" or "first-day cover" are asked to write to the American War Mothers, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D. C. Send either cash or money order (not stamps) for singles, 15 cents; blocks of four, via air mail, 25 cents. The envelope will be of common size with an illustration in the left-hand corner indicative of the purpose for which it will be used. The profit from these "cachet" sales will be devoted to the aid of World War veterans, their families, and dependent mothers.

Wasted: 420,000 Years —If Every Man Shaves

PHILADELPHIA, March 22 (AP)—A contest for the fastest growing beard on the University of Pennsylvania campus brought out a lot of figures as well as goatees.

Take it from Gibson Dailey, master of ceremonies:

According to the 1930 census, there are 30,000,000 men in the country.

Each spends one hour a week shaving.

This amounts to 156,000,000 10-hour days each year—these are "rough" figures.

Therefore more than 20,000 years are wasted just because the male of the species shaves.

Incidentally, Ormand Odhner, Bryn Athyn, Penna., won the contest by a hair. Second and third places went to Wade Adams, Richmond, Va., and Pete Douglas, Binghamton, N. Y.

Trucco in Plane Crash

LIMA, Peru, March 22 (AP)—Three persons were killed today when a Pan American Airways plane crashed at the takeoff. Among the 12 persons in the plane, and injured in the crash, was Señor Manuel Trucco, Chilean Ambassador to the United States.

Plane Lost in 1932 Found

MENDOZA, Arg., March 22 (AP)—The Pan American Airways airplane San Jose, lost in 1932 with nine persons aboard, was found today in the Argentine Andes four miles south of Puente del Inca.

CWA Artists to Exhibit 1000 Specimens of Work

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—A Civil Works artists' exhibit, with 1000 specimens of paintings, will open April 24 at the Corcoran Gallery here.

"It will be the best collection of native American art ever shown," Mr. Edward Bruce, director of artists' relief work, said. About 2500 artists have been on the federal relief rolls.

NRA Program Proposed For British Columbia

VICTORIA, B. C., March 22 (AP)—A recovery program similar to one inaugurated in the United States a year ago was under consideration in the British Columbia legislature yesterday with Premier T. D. Pattullo as chief spokesman for the move.

Smith Resignation From New Outlook Effective at Once

Difference of Opinion With Publishers Is Called Reason

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 22—Mr. Alfred E. Smith announced today that he had resigned as editor-in-chief of the New Outlook, a position he has filled since October, 1932. He gave as his reason the "pressure of other business and obligations."

In political quarters his retirement from editorial work on the New Outlook was, however, seen as motivated by differences of opinion between him and Mr. Frank A. Tichenor, president of the Outlook Publishing Company, regarding the air mail policies of the Roosevelt Administration. Among Mr. Tichenor's publications is Aero Digest, which in its last number criticized the Administration and Postmaster-General James A. Farley for the cancellation of the air mail contracts with private flying companies.

Mr. Smith's last article in the New Outlook appeared in the issue for this month, and in the announcement to the press today he said the April issue was being produced without his assistance. At the same time he made public a letter he had addressed to Mr. Tichenor resigning the chief editorship of the magazine. He said in his letter the decision had not been reached in haste, but that he had been thinking over it since the first of January.

"My business interests and those of my boys take all of my time to a point where I have not been away from office work of some kind, with the exceptions of Sundays and holidays, since last Thanksgiving," he continued. "I enjoyed working with you and the force at the New Outlook, and it is only the great necessity of giving up some activity that prompts my action."

Mr. Tichenor, in his reply made public at the same time, said Mr. Smith's argument was too well known to him for him to "presume to offer an answering argument," or to attempt to dissuade him from his decision.

Mr. Smith's policy as editor-in-chief of the New Outlook has been independent of politics. He has been free in both praise and criticism of the Roosevelt Administration. On the other hand, he praised the President in the January issue of his magazine for Mr. Roosevelt's part in the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Among the posts which Mr. Smith still holds is that of president of Empire State, Inc., owners of the Empire State Building at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street; director of the New York Life Insurance Company, director of the National Surety Corporation, director of the Henry Street Settlement and chairman of the board of trustees of the College of Forestry of Syracuse.

Two Founders Vacate Educational Posts

PRINCETON, N. J., March 22 (AP)—The resignations of Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld from the positions of president and vice-president, respectively, at the Institution for Advanced Learning were announced yesterday by Dr. Abraham Flexner. Mr. Bamberger and Mrs. Fuld were two of the founders of the institution.

Dr. Flexner said the two founders had asked to be relieved of all executive and administrative duties and the board of trustees had made the change.

Bituminous Production Up

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP)—The National Coal Association estimates bituminous production last week at 8,378,000 tons compared with 8,123,000 a year ago.

Tractors Blaze Gold Trail To New Fields in Manitoba

There's a Real Stampede for the Yellow Metal Found on Elk Island in God's Lake, 'Way Up North, at Mile 286, Hudson Bay Railway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ILFORD, Mile 286, Hudson Bay Railway—Twenty powerful tractors, dreadnaughts of the winter trails, are crunching through portages and over ice-locked lakes on the gold trail to God's Lake, Manitoba.

A couple of hundred men in beaded buckskin, fox-trimmed parkas, and mackinaws, bundled up like balls of wool and fur, are driving their dog teams, Indian ponies, and their "cat" and "kitten" tractors through the bush in Canada's latest gold rush.

And all because two summers ago a prospector discovered gold on Elk Island, God's Lake, roughly 600 air miles northeast of Winnipeg, Man., and over near the Ontario boundary. The prospector was Bob Jowsey, a working miner, and a successful executive.

He made his strike on Elk Island, a triangular upthrust of pre-Cambrian formation, 11 miles long; an island of spruce and a tangle of burnt-over deadfalls; once known to the Swampy Crees as Spirit Island; a sacred land they would not tread upon.

Ancient superstitions went by the board when hard rock men heard whisperings of Bob Jowsey's stakings. Field men from mineral zones to the east and west hit the canoe routes into the interior. Big money put freighting aircraft into bush-flying. Winter saw sled-dogs at a premium. Horses, and then tractors started to buck through the forests to reach the yellow metal properties.

Ilford, Man., Mile 286, Hudson Bay Railway, was chosen as the "jumping-off" place for the gold fields. At that time Ilford boasted nothing more than a name on the Hudson Bay Railway time-table.

Several mining companies decided to haul heavy tonnages of mining supplies to their properties. For a mile along the right-of-way of the railway nearly 2000 tons of mining machinery, from Manchester, Eng., boots and shoes from the East, cereals from the West, boxes, cartons, bales and carloads of dynamite are strewn through the snowdrifts.

A dozen shacks, cabooses, log cabins, stores, and "stopping places" have formed into two crazy snow-banked streets. A dozen cook tents, bunk tents, office tents and warehouse tents flank the rough lumber buildings.

The jingle of sleighbells is lost in the clamor of howling huskies. Aircraft purr their way back and forth above the roaring battery of 10-ton tractors; the largest number yet placed in action on the sub-arctic trails of this region.

The tractor "swings" are made up of three tractors each pulling two heavy sleighs loaded with 10 to 12 tons of freight. With each train goes one caboose for sleeping and eating quarters. Crews consist of six tractor drivers; six brakemen, cook, and sometimes a freighting boss. They travel at a maximum of six miles an hour, 24 hours a day. This week they have been making the round trip to the mining fields in 5½ days.

Thousands of claims have been staked on Elk Island, and for scores of miles around. Diamond drills are working day and night. Mining equipment must be moved and moved quickly; one month to go before open water covers the winter tote-road.

The rush continues. More development. More construction. More gold. Maybe!

Mrs. Guggenheim on Air Tour

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, March 22 (AP)—Mrs. E. A. Guggenheim of New York, on a tour of South America by air with Mr. Russell W. Thaw, son of Mr. Harry K. Thaw, as her pilot, left Fortaleza March 20 for Para (Belem), Brazil, a Pan American Airways radio message said.

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American Switch From Gold Affects Treaty With Panama And 'Good Neighbor' Policies

Refusal to Cash Washington's Check for $250,000 Taken in Some Quarters to Indicate Move to Gain Concessions in New Pact

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

If the United States finally refuses to pay in gold the annual $250,000 installment due to Panama under the 1903 Canal Treaty will that republic use the refusal as a lever in bargaining for a new treaty?

Panama never has been fully satisfied with the 1903 pact. And, while differences of interpretation have been adjusted from time to time, the desire for a complete overhauling persists. In fact, as late as 1926 a new treaty was drawn up, but not ratified.

Under Article XIV of the 1903 pact, the United States agreed, as the price for the rights, powers, and privileges granted by Panama, to pay that nation the sum of $10,000,000 in gold coin, and an annual payment of $250,000 in gold coin beginning nine years after the ratification of the treaty, (Feb. 25, 1904.)

It will be recalled that Panama granted to the United States perpetual use, occupation and control of a zone of land, and land under water, for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation, and protection of a canal. The land measured five miles each side of the canal.

Check Remains Uncashed

Recently the United States refused to abide by the agreement to pay $250,000 in gold coin and gave, instead, a check amounting to the same sum in depreciated 59-cent dollars. Panama refused the payment and the check remains uncashed.

A rumor persists that Panama will claim that since gold coin has been withheld the 1903 treaty automatically becomes abrogated. The claim, however, seemingly lacks force, for the last paragraph of Article XIV reads: "But no delay in differences of opinion under this article or any other provision of the treaty shall affect or interrupt full operation and effect of this convention in all other respects."

Panama has at least three courses open to determine whether the United States has a right to its unexpected refusal to settle a debt in gold. A private arrangement could be entered into between the two governments. The case could be referred to the courts of the United States. The controversy could be submitted to an international tribunal.

It is interesting to note that the Supreme Court of the United States has laid down many rules governing the interpretation of treaties. For example, the court has declared that (1) treaties must be interpreted upon the same fundamentals which govern the interpretation of private contracts; (2) the provision of a treaty must be examined in the light of attendant and surrounding circumstances; and (3) the spirit of reason of a law or a treaty will prevail over its letter, especially where the literal meaning would work an injustice.

Amicable Settlement Indicated

Private contracts under some circumstances are voidable. The United States has refused to pay gold coin to holders of government gold bonds. The second point, "in the light of surrounding circumstances," offers unsettled international trade conditions as an excuse to withhold gold. And the third point, relating to the question of "injustice," is covered by the argument that the United States must treat foreign creditors as it treats its own citizens.

President Arias of Panama is quoted as saying that the issue will be settled agreeably. He may have in mind submitting the case to an international tribunal. Numerous legal authorities believe that if the issue was called before such a court that the 1903 treaty provision, the payment of gold, would prevail over any statutory action taken by the United States Congress granting President Roosevelt the right to abandon all gold payments.

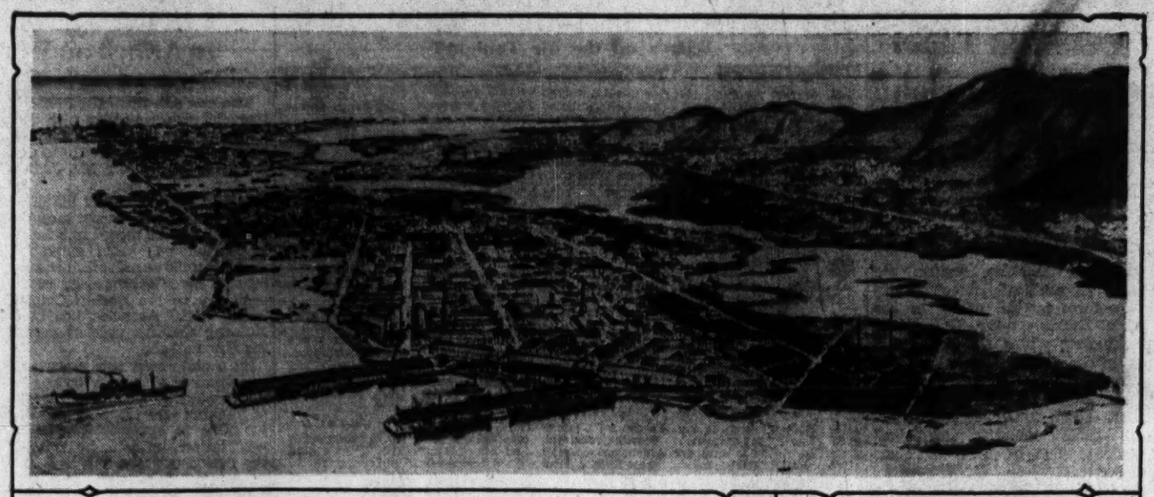
Under the 1903 treaty there is a provision arranging for the setting up of a tribunal or joint commission to settle all disputes. And the provision further states that the President of the United States and the President of Panama shall nominate two persons, who shall proceed to a decision. It then goes on to say that in case of disagreement "an umpire shall be appointed by the two nations." The umpire's decision shall be final.

New Agreement Favored

For years, particularly since 1924, Panama has been interested in obtaining a new canal agreement. The republic has contended that the 1903 pact stifled the nation's welfare and independence. During 1926 a new treaty was drawn, but, as I have already said, was not ratified. The treaty provided if the United States requires additional lands in the canal area a just compensation would be awarded the owners; that the United States would agree to assist Panama in building necessary roads; that free and reciprocal importation and exportation of goods would exist between the zone area and Panama, except goods shipped to the zone for sale to commissaries and then sold to Panama citizens; and that Panama would cooperate with the United States for the defense of the canal and the zone area.

The non-gold-payment-issue is unfortunate at a time when President Roosevelt has taken definite steps to assure the Latin-American republics of Washington's good will, and its intention to further commercial relations. But whether Panama attempts to bargain for a new treaty, or whether under the present pact it is forbidden to do so, the Roosevelt policy of the "good neighbor" is brought into the limelight.

A Gem of the Caribbean Adds to Its Luster



Monasterio de San Pedro-Cartagena, Colombia

Upper—Courtesy of Frederick Snare Corporation, New York. Lower Left and Lower Right—Pan American Union, Washington

Romanticism and Modernism Contrast Vividly in Cartagena, Colombia

Upper—River Works and Dock Project, Involving Outlay of $3,000,000, Now Nearing Completion. Lower Left—Monastery of San Pedro. Lower Right—Old Spanish Wall Built by Conquistadors in 1553.

Cartagena Forges Ahead in Tempo Of Modern Times

Ancient Coast City Pushes Port Development in Commercial Drive

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Cartagena, Colombia, one of the oldest coast cities in South America and founded by the Spanish conquistadors during 1533, is keeping abreast of modern times. A river works and port project, begun more than a year ago, is scheduled for completion early this year.

The program, contracted for by an American firm and considered one of the most ambitious undertakings in Latin America during the last few years, calls for three docks —the longest 1000 feet, warehouses for outgoing and incoming freight, a canal connecting the Magdalena River, and a concrete dock for the transfer of river cargo to ocean liners.

Cartagena has one of the finest natural harbors in the world. Originally, two passages opened to the Caribbean Sea. The Spanish conquistadors closed the entrance nearest the town and left the other open to be later developed by a 40-foot canal 500 feet wide.

During 1930 a timber wharf, more than 50 years old, was destroyed by fire and shipping had to be lightered to and from the shore. Civic-minded citizens protested and during the next year a demonstration resulted in the closing of all business houses and banks. The citizens demanded better port facilities and sent their protests to Bogota, the capital. President Enrique Olaya Herrera approved a program to raise Cartagena to its rightful standing as a shipping port.

The dredging of a canal, winding some 75 miles through swampy lands to Calamar on the Magdalena River, will route certain cargo now sent to the port of Baranquilla, at the mouth of the river, to Cartagena. This will mean a nearer approach to the Panama Canal.

Up to 20 years ago Cartagena had grown slowly. During the 359 years following its founding the population had increased to barely 36,000 persons. Baranquilla's better shipping facilities stood in the way. However, as foreign commerce increased Cartagena gradually expanded until today 90,000 citizens have spread out far beyond the walls the conquistadors built for protection. Spanish culture thrives.

Japanese Present Swords to Simmons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Three Japanese swords, heirlooms from the days of the medieval empire, were recently presented to Prof. H. E. Simmons, president of Akron University, as a token of Japan's gratefulness for the opportunity given their students to study rubber chemistry here.

Prof. Takeo Kimishima of Kyusha Imperial University, Japan, who studied the chemistry of rubber under Professor Simmons here in 1919, made the formal presentation on behalf of himself and the other former Akron University students now living in Japan.

The swords were the gifts of Mr. Seineji Shirashai, Japan's chemical industrialist, who employs the Akron University men in Japan. He visited Akron four years ago and met Mr. Hidio Kaneko, one of Professor Simmons's prize students, and after hiring him as chief chemist, decided to show his appreciation with a gift.

Set of Tires Now Costs $16,000 for 1898 Make

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., March 22 (AP)—Mr. John F. Mullaney isn't going to get any new tires for his car (Winton) built in 1898.

He wanted to exhibit the old machine at a fair and wrote a manufacturer about the cost of a set of tires. The answer was $16,000. The makers explained they would have to install new equipment before they could turn out a set.

Canada Is Advised To Control Nickel As a War Measure

With Practical Monopoly, Labor Leader Says, It Could Force Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., March 22—Government control of nickel as a disarmament measure was urged in Commons yesterday by Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, Labor leader from Winnipeg.

He began by pointing out that Canada furnishes 90 per cent of the world's nickel, practically a monopoly; that the output had more than doubled in the last year, and that it was the most important ingredient in the making of armor plate.

He traced the increased production to war preparations throughout the world, and thought that Canada should make an effort to control the output and its destination, so that it would not fall into the hands of armament makers. Today, when war clouds gather along the horizon, Canada had a wonderful opportunity, he said, to speak with a voice that would be heard around the world, something that would be more than a gesture toward world peace, forbidding the exportation of raw material for war purposes, especially nickel, and calling upon the League of Nations to take steps toward bringing all nations into conformity with this policy, as it had done in the matter of production and distribution of narcotics.

Mr. Woodsworth admitted that there would be some difficulty in government interference with such a big industry, but felt that in an international emergency, as exists today, the rights of shareholders should be sacrificed to the cause of humanity.

"It is our duty to fight on a dozen different fronts in this great war to end war," he declared, "and we should not neglect what lies to hand, the prevention of private interests from making the machinery of destruction."

Army Air Mail Plan Links Nation In Daily Services

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 22—United States post office officials today have before them a detailed plan for army operation of all air mail, devised by Maj. B. Q. Jones, commander of the eastern zone of the army air-mail fleet.

The proposed routes would cover one-third more mileage than was flown by the private carriers, and the total over-all cost to the Government is estimated by Major Jones at from one-quarter to two-thirds less than the actual cash subsidy formerly paid out to the aviation industry. Major Jones envisages an air-mail stamp, based on actual cost, as low as one cent an ounce under certain conditions of poundage and service.

His plan covering the entire United States involves an articulated system of transcontinental trunk lines and feeder lines, with provision for a maximum train or trunk haul of 100 miles to the nearest feeder depot. He has arranged and coördinated the air service with train carriers so that they do not conflict or overlap.

Quebec Camps' Lumber Cut Unexpectedly Small

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Insufficient pulpwood to meet demands at the close of the winter is anticipated due to the fact that the winter cut in camps will be much less than was first expected. Intense subzero temperatures ranging between 25 and 45 below in the camps, and the heavy snowfalls, have hampered logging operations.

As a result of the decreased supply many mills will turn to colonists for pulpwood and the price paid will materially increase according to information given by the Quebec Forestry Products Commission.

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Tammany Brave Informs Curry He Should Quit

(Continued from Page 1)

however, these observers remarked, that things of the kind were experienced by Chief Charles Francis Murphy in 1914 when, after the Sulzer impeachment, those who had vied before in calling him a sagacious political strategist now declared him to be no better than a stupid blunderer. Of Chief Murphy, too, it was demanded that he retire "from all participation in party affairs."

It was believed, however, that a venturesome individual like Alderman Mahoney would have got somewhat more summary treatment from Mr. Murphy than he got from Mr. Curry, who permitted him to walk down the stairs instead of mixing his gaits with the help of a shove from the rear. However, Mr. Curry, it was noted, had not deigned even to take the Mahoney matter under advisement, which was the proper attitude surely for a leader confronted with a new thing.

If Alderman Mahoney has the inclination to carry his ouster efforts further, he will have to have a try at the New York County Democratic Committee with a petition to meet and elect a new leader. The present intention of this committee, it is known, is to do no such thing.

At this time no man stands out for the succession. All that exists is a strong disaffection brought on by the trumpets of Postmaster-General James A. Farley, head of the New York State Democratic Committee, and Mr. Edward J. Flynn, Bronx County boss., who are ambitious to put the New York City organization in new hands of their choosing.

A Preferred List

The crime of Mr. Curry that has brought on the mutterings against the leadership is that he has not followed the arrangements by which today's Tammany was fashioned—the widest possible distribution of graft. The district leaders are New York's Cæsars, being where they are by virtue of their ability to deliver, election after election, the votes necessary to keep Tammany in high place.

The rule was made by Richard Croker that there is a fat place for every district leader who wants it; all he needs to do is deliver his district on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The grievance is in the hearts of several of these leaders today that since Mr. Curry took over the chieftainship in 1928, the circle of patronage has narrowed to that preferred list of Mr. Curry's personal and political intimates.

This grievance stands clearly to the fore in Alderman Mahoney's case, for he was not counted in the anti-Curry faction until the closing days of the John P. O'Brien Administration last December. He and other friends of Mr. Robert Santangelo had been centering their forces on Mr. Santangelo's appointment to the magistracy and were so confident of success that it was like a blow in the face when Mayor O'Brien at the last minute switched to Mr. Milton Landau, son-in-law of Mr. Max D. Steuer.

Mr. Steuer is Mr. Curry's legal adviser and right-hand man in the problems of his reign, having even been called "acting chief" on occasions. His son already had gotten a Supreme Court bench place, and with the Landau appointment the murmur of "too much Steuer" reached revolt dimensions.

Blissful Oblivion

In the opinion of many observers who see in the chronic inability of Tammany to make any other pattern for the organization save plunder, the most significant feature of the anti-Curry movement is that the demand that Mr. Curry quit is based wholly on the defeats the organization has suffered under his leadership. The abuses of Tammany control which Mr. Curry inherited and helped to perpetuate, which brought the voter revolt last fall, don't figure in the least.

This is not remarkable, perhaps, since from the time of its organization men prominent in Tammany have been accused of graft in public office, and the idea of being "in-it-for-the-pocket" governs from top to bottom. It indicates, however, the blissful oblivion of the organization politicians to the things which today are making reform history in the city—bad housing, inadequate parks, high rents, corrupt courts, crime-breeding prisons, protected racketeers, petty exactions and favoritism, and now the sordid larceny practiced upon old indigent men and women in the city almshouses.

The idea that there may be anything either serious or permanent back of the 1933 eclipse of Tammany is not even entertained by its hard-working braves, for, as Alderman Mahoney says in his letter to Chief Curry, if he will but relinquish his sovereignty "we will meet with certain success as we should have done last election and as we have done in the last 12 years," and that short of this the "very existence of the party in the State" and nation is threatened.

Ban of Dillinger Film Lauded by Movie Makers

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP)—The action of Mr. Will Hays in banning any film based on the life of John Dillinger, notorious Indiana outlaw, was called "the most definite action ever taken against pictures delineating criminal exploits" in a statement yesterday by Mr. J. J. McCarthy, chairman of the advertising advisory council of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America.

"It undoubtedly will tend to decrease the production of criminal pictures," Mr. McCarthy said. Mr. Hays also banned distribution or exhibit of such a film.

Religious Bodies Payless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 22—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today signed the Newell bill, lopping off thousands of dollars annually from the electric bills of New York State religious corporations. The law, which takes effect immediately, prohibits electric companies from charging religious organizations more than the domestic consumers' rate.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"AUTUMN CROCUS" (Hollis), 8:30.

Movies

SOUTH STATION THEATER — Auto racing pictures; "The Auto Show," cartoon; Goofytone News; Life of the Bee; Laurel and Hardy in "Me and My Pal"; other shorts and two newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

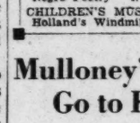
KEITH'S—Will Rogers in "David Harum." 10 a. m., 12:24, 2:48, 5:12, 7:34, 10.

BOSTON—Edward Everett Horton, Zasu Pitts and Ned Sparks in "Sing and Like It." On the stage abridged edition of "Passing Show of 1934." 10:18 a. m., 1:16, 4:22, 7:38, 10:34.

METROPOLITAN—Lee Sims and Homay Bailey, radio pianist and singer, head stage show, which also includes the dancing of the Cariocas. On the screen George White tries his hand at spectacle on the big studio stages. 11:20 a. m., 2:02, 4:54, 7:44, 10:36.

UPTOWN—"Beloved," with John Boles and Gloria Stuart. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45.

STATE—Greta Garbo in "Queen Christina." 12:15, 2:35, 4:55, 7:00, 9:40.



FINE ARTS—"The Mad Age." A depiction of American experiences from pre-war days to the present, produced by Gilbert Seldes and Frederick Ullman, Jr. Also return engagement of the German musical film, "Das Lied Ist Aus," with Willi Forst, Liane Haid and Marcel Wittrisch. Program includes Walt Disney cartoon and Fitzpatrick travelogue, "Land of the Maharajah." 2:20, 5:20, 8:18.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Victor McLaglen and Alison Skipworth in "Wharf Angel." Also short film of Father Coughlin, famous radio speaker. Not yet seen. Fenway at 1:23, 3:32, 6:31, 9:36. Paramount at 9:33, 11:53 a. m., 2:23, 4:53, 7:23, 9:53.

ORPHEUM—"Mystery of Mr. X," with Robert Montgomery. A "gentleman crook" finds it not too easy to catch a murderer without getting caught himself. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — Sanders Theater, Cambridge, 8.

Other Events

CITY CLUB—Lecture on Russia, by Julien Bryan, with motion pictures. 7:45.

"LAND OF THE SOVIETS" — Lecture on Russia, by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana. One of series. Subject, "October Revolution." Credit Union Hall, 62 Chambers Street. 8.

PUBLIC LIBRARY — "A Motor Trip Through Southern England, Picardy, Normandy, Brittany and the Chateau Country," lecture by Ernest Dudley Chase, with films. 8.

DU BURON STUDIO — Thursday open meeting. Illustrated lecture by Mlle. Lina M. Gremillet on "Paris: New and Old." 1126 Boylston Street.

TOMORROW

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Lecture by Lawrence I. Grinnell on "Canoe and Kayak Trips at Home and Abroad." 7:30. Supper at 6.

OPERA LECTURE—Subject, Pagliacci and Rigoletto, by Dorothy Tremble Moyer. Public library lecture hall. 5:15.

UNIVERSITY CLUB—Talk by Edward E. Whiting, 10:45 a. m.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "American Rooms," by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION—Talk by James Weldon Johnson, Negro writer, on "American Negro Poetry." 4.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Lecture, "Among Holland's Windmills." 11.30 a. m. and 2.

Mulloney's Pleas Go to Federal Jury

The last round-up of a series of pleas in abatement brought by Mr. Daniel C. Mulloney, former president of the collapsed Federal National Bank of Boston, was in the hands of a Federal Court jury today.

The final nine pleas which were consolidated and tried as one were brought on the grounds that Mr. Mulloney's constitutional rights were violated when he testified before a federal grand jury last July. The indictments all charge Mr. Mulloney with violations of the National Banking Act.

If the jury upholds the Government in securing the indictments in question, it will clear the way for Mr. Irving G. McCann, Special Assistant United States Attorney-General, to prosecute Mr. Mulloney on all of the 14 indictments returned. The first court trial on two indictments will be held April 17. An interesting development in the so-called "trial within a trial" today was appearance of Mr. William G. Thompson, chief defense counsel in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, who it is understood will serve in an advisory capacity for defense of Mr. Mulloney.

Mix-Up in Cuts Draws Chuckle From Hopkins

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—A local newspaper printed a picture March 20 of Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, civil works administrator, but inadvertently identified it as a picture of Attorney-General Cummings. Mr. Hopkins wrote the Attorney-General:

"I am delighted to see what a fine, upstanding young man you are getting to be. Your face is beginning to show real character, and I want you to know that all of your friends are delighted."

Randolph Police, Aided by Teletype, Catch Hit-Run Driver in 15 Minutes

The Randolph police department helped capture a hit-and-run driver this morning in record time—then promptly disappeared.

Who is he? Wrong again—there are three policemen in Randolph; or there were three when last heard from. Whether it was modesty or the press of other duties that caused the department to ring with vacant echoes this morning is as yet unsolved.

But the main thing is—they were there when needed. And if they went to lunch, "or somethin'" after catching the hit-and-run driver, they certainly earned the respite.

The general consensus was that the chief was somewhere in the town—but someone else said he may have taken the hit-and-run victim to Brockton. And the telephone was too limited an instrument to obtain connections with his two huskies.

Yet, there is no underestimating the alertness of a department that helped to catch a hit-and-run driver in 15 minutes. The Randolph police were there when the woman was struck down on Main Street. They were there in time to catch the registration number. They were right on the job when they notified the Bridgewater police who teletyped the state police. The teletype warned the Milton police who caught the driver.

So who cares where the Randolph police are when they are not needed? Answer—the Monitor reporter.

When the chief shows up, he will be congratulated for building a sound argument for radio-equipped police cars. The difference between the speed of the radio and teletype is the difference between the written and spoken word.

AAA Economist New Milk Chief In New England

Hopkins Rides Roughshod Over Politicians Seeking Job

Elevators creaking under the weight of political jobseekers are going down instead of up in the Federal Building today. One of the sought-after plums has gone to a man of character.

Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, followed the example of Mr. Joseph P. Carney, Massachusetts FERA administrator, and called the bluff of local politicians last night by naming Dr. Finar Jensen, economist of the AAA, to the post of New England Milk Administrator.

Thus ends another chapter in the milk drama that for a moment seemed ripe for the insertion of political pressure. With the eligibles declining the $6000 job along with its uncertainties, the shadow of politics had begun to play over the corridors of the Federal Building.

Men were said to be peeking through the door of the vacant office, presumably to study the color scheme and the possibility of it blending with their own office equipment. But Mr. Ralph W. Robart, director of the Division on the Necessaries of Life of the State Department of Labor and Industries, today declared that the industry now has a man at its head more interested in clearing the dairy skies than in matching the woodwork.

Dr. Jensen takes over his new duties on Friday. He represents, chiefly, the consumer viewpoint. But he is said to exemplify the desire of the whole agricultural administration to pick men on their individual qualifications and not on the group opinions they are supposed to represent.

In the opinion of Mr. Robart, the election of Dr. Jansen is another swift kick given to local politics.

Morris Plan Banks Offer to Improve Supervision Bill

When the bill seeking state supervision of industrial banks, filed for the Massachusetts Morris Plan Association, came before the Legislative Committee on Banks and Banking today, Mr. William H. Hitchcock, the association's representative, announced that flaws had been found in it and asked permission to submit a new bill. The permission was given.

Mr. Hitchcock explained that the Morris Plan industrial banks are now partially under the supervision of the Small Loans Commission, the Department of Public Utilities and the Bank Commissioner.

The Legislative Committee on Banks and Banking also heard Representative R. J. Kelley urge favorable action on his bill to prohibit establishment and maintenance of savings departments by trust companies. The bill also provides for liquidation of all such present departments. As an example, he cited the Worcester Bank & Trust Company, where, he said, depositors have lost $2,500,000 to date.

At the same time a letter was sent to Gov. Joseph B. Ely and the committee by Mr. Arthur J. Gross, Boston attorney, asking that a five-member commission be established to study consumer credit. The study would include loans under $1000, licensed lenders, automobile financing, credit unions, installment buying and other phases. Mr. Gross declared many of these businesses are unregulated and unsupervised.

Loss of 33 in Wreck Of Russian Trains

MOSCOW, March 22 (AP)—Word of 35 fatalities and 68 injured in the wreck of two trains near Sverdlovsk became public here today, though the wreck occurred nine days ago.

Dispatches said that a local passenger train, traveling at high speed, ran through a closed semaphore at the station at Tavatui, and collided with a freight train. Eight cars were smashed in the collision and both locomotives were wrecked.

The responsible employees already have been placed on trial. The maximum penalty for conviction in such a case is capital punishment. This is the fourth such catastrophe reported within a month.

Liberal Labor Groups Planning Union For Joint Effort in State Election

Massachusetts labor and certain political groups are planning a political alliance for the next state and congressional election, which may have far-reaching effects on certain legislative careers, as well as the future of political action in the State, it was learned today.

Weary of seeing its important social measures defeated year after year, both labor and the liberal groups are contemplating an organization which will approximate an independent labor or liberal party in the State.

Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, declared today that for the first time the federation is in a position financially and otherwise to do something about the continued defeat of such legislation as that dealing with child labor, adequate pensions and workmen's insurance.

For the first time, Mr. Watts said, Massachusetts Labor can proceed against its enemies, as they are exposed by the record of roll calls kept at the state labor office. He said that labor is particularly set at placing a new man in the position now held by the president of the Senate.

Up to this year the Massachusetts federation has operated with a deficit. This year, however, with the marked increase in both labor's power and purse, there exists a surplus. In addition the new deal has increased the enrollment of liberal groups such as the League for Independent Political Action and the League of Independent Women Voters.

Both labor and the other groups have supported the same bills this year, Mr. Watts said. It is logical, according to him, that the groups should combine in the coming election and make really effective the labor policy of voting against labor's enemies and supporting its friends.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-368m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
6:00	Market reports	Northwest'n South-	Yankee Singers	Skippy sketch
6:15	Monitor Views News	ern Calif. debate	Twilight Reveries	CBS dance music
6:30	The Singing Lady	Winnie the Pooh	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart
6:45	Little Orphan Annie	Curtis radio chat	Local dance music	Stamp Adventurers
7:00	Richard Himber and	Evening Tattler	Reports; news	"Buck Rogers"
7:15	his orchestra	Gene and Glenn	Merry-Go-Round	"Bobby Benson"
7:30	Reports; sports	Musical programs	Local dance music	Tito Guizar, songs
7:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Souvenirs; music	Street of Dreams	"Little Italy"
8:00	Cape Diamond Light,	Vallee Orchestra;	"Raffles, the Ama-	Bay State Broad-
8:15	dramatic sketch	Bob Hope; Grace	teur Cracksman"	casting and Mu-
8:30	NBC talk series	Hayes; Slim Tim-	Voice of America:	sicians' Local No.
8:45	Jewish Choir; talk	blin; sketch	soloists; orch	9 Orchestra
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Captain Henry's	Philadelphia Orch.	Local dance music
9:15	dramatic sketch	Show Boat Hour;	CBS orchestra	Organ recital
9:30	Eddie Duchin and	soloists; skit and	Fred Waring's	Local dance music
9:45	his orchestra	orchestra	Pennsylvanians	Reports; news
10:00	Sports program from	Paul Whiteman's	Casa Loma Or-	Hugh Connor and
10:15	Mechanics Building	Music Hall, with	chestra; soloists	his orchestra
10:30	Bill Williams, com-	Al Jolson and	Camera Man talk	Evan Evans; con-
10:45	mentator	Deems Taylor	Talk; dance music	cert orchestra
11:00	Reports; sport talk	Forecasts; Morey	Yankee News Serv-	CBS soloist; orch.
11:15	News; Poet Prince	Pearl's Orchestra	ice; Isham Jones	Local dance music
11:30	B. A. Rolfe and his	Argentine music	and his orchestra	Ted Hanson and
11:45	Avenue Orchestra	from Buenos Aires	CBS dance music	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WEEI, "The Magic of Speech," with Vida Ravenscroft Sutton.
2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum: Clarence A. Barnes, Town Solicitor, Mansfield.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air.
2:30 WAAB, Classical Album, half hour of recordings.
2:45 WBZ, "Words and Music"; narrator; vocal soloists; concert orchestra.
3:00 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
4:30 WBZ, "Temple of Song"; Chicago A Capella Choir, Noble Cain, director.
4:30 WNAC, National Golf Club tournament, from Augusta, Ga.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
5:30 WAAB, "Living Under the New Deal," Dr. Frederick J. Gillis.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, "Music by Gershwin"; George Gershwin, soloist; dance orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Walter O'Keefe; Ethel Shutta; Don Bestor's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette; male quartet; piano duo; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "The March of Time," dramatized news of the week.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker; players; soloists; Roy Shields's Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch, "The Opera Murder," from Chicago.
10:30 WAAB, Mary Eastman, soprano; Howard Barlow's concert orchestra.
10:45 WEEI, "The Future in Relief and Unemployment," Clarence A. Dykstra, City Manager of Cincinnati.

Boston Snapshots

Carries Hat Rack—A center of interest at the corner of Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues yesterday was a gentleman standing behind a hat rack on the curb. On the rack hung a number of parcels. Finally, when a street car hove in sight, several bystanders stepped up, removed packages from it, and entered the car. Two or three parcels remaining on the hooks evidently belonged to the owner, for he left them in this position and, picking up the rack, boarded the car himself.

Perhaps the erection of racks on corners, on which tired shoppers could rest their parcels, would be a fitting work for the CWA or some other benevolent agency.

* * *

Anti-Anti-Semitism—Ida H. Dadmun has been connected with the stage and the screen for a number of years. She is now directing various dramatic groups in Boston. One of these groups, the Dadmun Players, produced her own play, "Tally," at the Peabody Playhouse last night.

* * *

In writing and producing this four-act drama the author's desire was to show the Jew as he really is—to prove that the principles of his religion, as applied in his relations with his family and his neighbors, are worthy of universal respect. She hopes that by presenting the play in churches, wherever possible, any anti-Semitic feeling which may still exist, will be dispelled.

* * *

At this first production of the play this object was hardly attained, since the audience itself was preponderantly Jewish. Its enthusiastic reception did, however, give confidence to the players and point to the opportunity for ironing out some difficult sections of lengthy dialogue between the more impressive and dramatic moments.

Leon Dadmun as "Tally—so called for his constant quoting of the Talmud—did excellent work in the leading rôle. Ely Chalfin, as the youngest member of the family, pleased the audience very much by being perfectly natural.

Some feline neighbors sent a ripple of unseemly merriment through the building when they broke into raucous altercation outside a window during a silent moment of the Passover scene.

* * *

"At the Side of the Road"—Although all those little houses at the side of the road are still watching the world go by without lowering their forbidding shutters, the first signs of highway commerce may be seen now.

At various strategic points near traffic lights and important intersections, vendors of pussywillow wands have stationed themselves already. Days of leisurely pleasure driving are almost here. Hot dogs follow close after the pussywillows.

Eastward Ho!—Little tugs puffing around big liners putting out to sea . . . the lights of a foreign port . . . Vesuvius beyond the Bay of Naples . . . Rome . . . Venice . . . Oberammergau . . . All these delights, and many others, are described in a most seductive manner in a new book, "Europe 1934," available at the Walter Woods travel agency in the Little Building. Many people are reading it before planning vacations in New England and the Maritimes—others are yielding to its persuasive invitation to sail eastward. Anyway, it makes interesting reading.

* * *

Hangs in Space—A globe hangs intriguingly in space in the window of the North German Lloyd agency on Boylston Street. Apparently, at first sight, there is nothing more to hold it in the air than there is to keep the world itself in position in the great spaces of the universe. Sagacious watchers at night, however, find a clue to its means of support and its slow up and down motion, in reflected light cast by a street lamp.

Newton to 'Raise' Law To Pay With Bandits

Newton's challenge to bank robbers took the form last night of a $9709 appropriation for new police equipment. Armored cars, bullet-proof vests, gas masks, machine guns, and gas guns, Chief of Police Michael T. Hughes believes, will put the law on a par with the bandits.

The appropriation, approved by the Board of Aldermen in addition to the regular budget, will provide for two armored automobiles; two rifles; 10 repeating shotguns; 127 Colt revolvers of .34 and .44 calibre; 121 Sam Brown belts and holsters; four bullet-proof vests; four gas masks; one Thompson sub-machine gun; one long-range gas gun; four .22 target pistols; bullet-proofing for the windshields of five cruising cars; and ammunition.

With this added material, Mayor Sinclair Weeks points out, Newton will be one of the best equipped police units in the State.

Mansfield Intervenes To Save Jobs at Hospital

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, though eager to reduce municipal expense, last night intervened to save the jobs of 100 employees at Boston City Hospital. Early yesterday the workers were notified of their discharges. Later the Mayor, prompted by newspaper men made an investigation, and they were notified to return to work today.

The Mayor declared that the hospital superintendent has no mayoral orders as to whom to discharge. Unnecessary employees are to be placed on a leave of absence so that they may retain their service ratings. Included in the 100 persons involved were 41 women each earning less than $17 a week, engineers, firemen, elevator operators and painters.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and much colder tonight; temperature will fall to near 14 tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness, followed by snow Friday night; moderate to fresh northwesterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Friday; colder tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and colder tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness followed by snow Friday night.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds diminishing late tonight and becoming northeast over extreme south portion Friday, and fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	36	43	New Orleans	52	74
Bermuda	60	64	New York	34	44
Chicago	30	48	Norfolk	54	64
Denver	40	64	Philadelphia	40	52
Helena	34	54	St. Louis	32	70
Jacksonville	56	76	St. Paul	10	28
Kansas City	38	66	San Francisco	56	66
Los Angeles	56	70	Washington	46	68
Miami	66	72			

A—9 a. m. eastern standard time March 22.
B—Maximum March 21.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 4:39 p. m., Friday 4:57 a. m.
Height of tides 7.7 feet, 8.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:30 p. m.

Cushman to Organize All Relief Agencies In Attack on Want

The new line-up of the FERA team took clearer form today with the decision of Mr. Roy M. Cushman to accept the post at the head of the relief division under Mr. Joseph P. Carney.

Mr Carney expressed his pleasure at Mr. Cushman's acceptance, pointing out that his record in relief work in Boston was proof enough that qualifications count rather than affiliations. Mr. Cushman, as executive secretary to the Boston Council of Social Relief Agencies, has had the training that his present post calls for above all else.

In a statement this morning, Mr. Cushman said that he comes to his new post with no preconceived idea of making drastic changes or attempting to upset existing machinery. Rather, he said, he looks upon the period between now and April 1 as one of transition. During this time, he says, he will endeavor to work out with his associates a comprehensive plan of coördination of all relief agencies, federal, state and local, with the object of working out more efficient and economical methods of administering relief.

This coördination of all branches of welfare work is to be more a unification of aims and methods rather than any telescoping of existing machinery. In this way it is hoped to unify and harmonize the entire system of relief.

Mr. Arthur G. Rotch, who has been appointed as general assistant to Mr. Carney, will assist in setting up an advisory committee to assist in the state-wide unification. The advisory committee, consisting of 10 persons with previous experience in dealing with human needs, is one of the most important factors in the scheme of welfare relief which Mr. Carney envisages.

Solar Power Plant Said to 'Work Fine' —When Sun Shines

WORCESTER, Mass., March 22 (AP)—Old Sol may soon be put to work on a regular job of supplying power and heat on a commercial basis as a result of two new developments in the sun-driven engine just patented by Prof. Robert H. Goddard of Clark University. The new developments are an automatic control for the essential mirrors in the engine and an entirely new heat absorption unit.

So successful have been experiments with a solar engine equipped with these newly patented devices that plans for the construction of an experimental plant to be operated on a commercial basis in a western city are now being furthered.

Because these plans are not sufficiently far advanced now to specify the date when construction of the unit will be started, Professor Goddard declined to go into detail as to location, size and specific use of the new engine, but he did say that he is reasonably certain the plans eventually will be put into execution.

He was inclined to discuss only generally the new devices which he has patented, though he says he is convinced by experiment that both are sound in theory and efficient in practice. He described the automatic control arrangement of the mirrors as a device which is to keep the mirrors in the engine constantly facing the sun, getting the energy for moving the mirrors from the sun itself.

Pay Restoration Bill Halted

Restoration of state employees' pay cuts appeared doubtful yesterday as the committee appointed by both legislative branches to iron out differences in the bill reported "unable to agree." The House of Representatives had voted full restoration. The Senate amended the House action to make restoration only one-third. Unless another conference committee is appointed, the measure will be automatically dropped.

New York Colder Than Usual

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP)—Those who said the winter was a cold one were right. Dr. James H. Kimball, Government meteorologist, welcomed the arrival of spring yesterday by announcing that the daily temperature here during the winter averaged 9 degrees below normal.

Edward Johnson

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Distinguished American Tenor of the Metropolitan Opera, Who Will Appear With Lucrezia Bori in Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande" on the Afternoon of April 7, at the Boston Opera House. Special Interest Attaches to This Production Because the Metropolitan's Version Differs so Widely From that Presented in Boston in Previous Seasons by the Chicago Company, with Mary Garden and José Mojica in the Title Rôles.

Faber Escape Tale Denied by Police

Stories of an attempted "escape" from the Dedham jail by Abraham Faber were today denied by jail authorities and by the District Attorney's office. The placing of a "trusty" prisoner, Frederick Holmes, in solitary confinement yesterday, because of stealing cigarettes, it is explained, gave rise to the rumor that he had been caught passing some object to Faber, who, with the Millen brothers is awaiting trial for the Needham bank murders.

It had been reported that a state trooper on guard inside the jail had seen Holmes attempting to pass something to Faber and had pulled Holmes out of the cell. Jail attaches today, however, emphatically denied the existence of any basis for this tale.

Meanwhile, Judge Nelson W. Brown today moved to simplify court procedure in connection with the Millen-Faber trial and ordered the clerk to dismiss 220 of 250 persons called for jury service. A new venire will be summoned beginning on April 17. About 60 already sitting will be available for the first day of the trial, April 16.

Last night Mr. George Stanley Harvey, Millen defense counsel, entered his expected special plea of "not guilty because of insanity."

Recovery Program Called Much-Needed Dynamite

A great buying "revival" is due, according to Mr. W. H. Kaiser, manager of the General Electric Supply Company. Every business index, he told a group of General Electric dealers last night, points to this "prosperity parade."

Unmistakable signs that business will constantly improve during the next six months were cited by Mr. A. E. Pierce, conductor of the meeting. "A year ago," Mr. Pierce declared, "we were hopeless and fearful. We were like a log jam; with more material than we could use. We needed dynamite. In my opinion that dynamite was the recovery program."

War and Armament Decried by Students In Colby College Poll

An indication of the views of American youth on the question of war and armaments is seen in the overwhelming sentiment against private manufacture and sale of armaments expressed by the student body of Colby College in a poll taken by the undergraduate publication, the Colby Echo.

Similar polls have been taken in recent months at Yale, Harvard and Boston University with student opinion registered as strongly in favor of economic boycott of belligerent countries. To this attitude Colby students add the rider, "the United States of America should immediately join the League of Nations."

Their vote on the armament question was 240 to 27 in favor of nationalization and international control of the sale of munitions and other articles of war. A majority of 184 to 77 favored the severence of all commercial relations with belligerent nations, so far as this is in accordance with the League Covenant.

The closest vote was in regard to the adherence of the United States to the Covenant of the League of Nations. Like Congress, the students balked at signing any agreement which might draw them into a foreign war upholding some other nation's cause, but they finally agreed the benefits to be gained by all nations involved far exceeded the possible losses to individual nations. With this view they favored the proposition by a small majority.

Pupils Make Bird Bath For President's Wife

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., March 22—An artistic gray cement bird bath, designed and molded by 200 students of the ungraded classes at Cobbett Elementary School, will be shipped to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt this week.

It represents a whole-hearted response of the Lynn student body to a statement made by the President's wife some months ago, to the effect that the White House lawn would be much more attractive if visiting birds were made happy with refreshing water.

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Gill Exoneration In Norfolk Affair Asked by Wilkins

Charges Either False or Unjustified, Gill Defense Declares

Complete exoneration of Mr. Howard B. Gill, deposed superintendent of the Norfolk Prison Colony, from the 36 charges leveled against him at a recent public hearing, was demanded in a 100-page defense summary filed yesterday with Mr. Frederick J. Dillon, commissioner of correction.

This brief, drawn by Mr. Raymond S. Wilkins, catalogued the specifications and disposed of them in groups. Those dealing with allegations against Mr. Gill's honesty and integrity were either proved false or dismissed at the hearing, according to the brief. Those dealing with civil service irregularities were asserted to be either in line with accepted practices and in the best interests of the institution or else unsustained.

Ten other specifications were alleged to have no basis in fact, to be grossly exaggerated or easily refuted by the records. Certain allegations involving discipline were conceded to have basis in fact, but to convey no proof of negligence on the part of Mr. Gill.

Working under the handicap of unfamiliarity with the testimony upon which the charges were based, Mr. Gill was able, nevertheless, the statement contends, to absolve himself and prove the allegations the result of hearsay evidence, false statements or ignorance of the aims of Norfolk.

"The superintendent has been in charge at Norfolk for over six years," the brief asserted. "For more than three months an intensive effort was made by the auditor to find everything which might possibly be made to appear derogatory to Norfolk or to the superintendent during those six years. The most serious culmination of those efforts are these 35 allegations."

Citing some four or five specifications that had to do with the putting into effect of certain Norfolk policies, the statement alleged that "if the superintendent is to be brought to bar for putting these policies into effect he will have at least three former commissioners of correction and the Governor as co-defendants."

Mr. Gill plans to file a separate defense brief with Governor Ely dealing with parts of the Hurley report not embodied in the specifications.

Cut in Newton Budget Credited to CWA Aid

Civil works dollars are credited with reducing Newton's budget by $100,000 this year.

The Board of Aldermen last night passed a budget for 1934 totaling $4,392,885. Expenditures last year were $4,487,580. Department heads had asked slightly more this year, and even Mayor Sinclair Weeks's final recommendation was higher than the figure finally approved by the board.

Reduced costs for welfare, soldiers' relief and playground departments were attributed directly to distribution of government funds through the CWA.

Boston Art Notes

Catherine P. Richardson

The walls of the Guild of Boston Artists give a mild, ever-so-mild, shock to the onlooker. After years of bi-weekly visits to Boston's most sedate gallery, viewing pictures painted with care, framed with taste and hung with caution, it would give one a jolt to experience the informality of Catherine P. Richardson's portraits. They are not, mind you, made according to any new methods; they do not show disrespect for the domination of the academy. The painter does, however, drift into an informal tendency of painting the portrait and leaving the background unfinished, strewn with thrums.

Catherine Richardson is a portraitist of considerable merit. She has a keen eye, she captures the distinguishing characteristics, and depicts her subjects so that the onlooker is less aware of the shape of a nose and the twist of lips than of a personality, a racial type. The artist dwells upon the animating features and when she has done with portraying them she lays down the brush. Who knows—the unfinished background and the casual vignette composition may add to the natural effect. Generally the artists who call a picture "finished" at this stage, are those who use a sketchy transient mode, such as crayon drawing or water color.

The models are most of them energetic types, young, forceful and appealing. The onlooker has the notion that most of them were painted from the choice of the artist and not for pot-boiling, routine commissions.

In the painting of heads Catherine Richardson shows greater strength; the full-figure portraits are wanting in ingratiating color and worthy pattern. The painter cannot focus upon the composition in general, for she seems, par excellence, the portrayer of the head. D. A.

Honor Roll Lists Towns Cutting Levy On Own Employees

A new kind of honor roll is being inscribed in Massachusetts. It includes the names of those municipalities which have wholly or in part discontinued forcing municipal employees to contribute part of their salaries back into the treasurer's office. And it indicates not only heavier pay envelopes for the employees, but an encouragingly stronger financial position among the local governmental units.

A year ago probably a great majority of the cities and towns of the State required such contribution. Today the Massachusetts Teachers Federation notes with gratification that 63 have abandoned this practice. Others are considering the possibility of doing so.

Those which so far have been able to take this broad step back toward financial stability are:

Amesbury	Milbury
Attleboro	Milford
Auburn	Milton
Becket	Montgomery
Belchertown	North Adams
Beverly	Newbury
Billerica	North Brookfield
Blanford	Norwood
Bourne	Orange
Boxboro	Oxford
Brimfield	Peabody
Cambridge	Pelham
Chester	Plympton
Concord	Quincy
Douglas	Rockland
East Bridgewater	Rockport
East Longmeadow	Salem
Gardner	Saugus
Gloucester	Shirley
Hadley	Sutton
Erving	Taunton
Halifax	Upton
Hanover	Uxbridge
Hudson	Walpole
Huntington	Ware
Hull	Westfield
Ipswich	West Bridgewater
Leominster	Weymouth
Lynn	Wilbraham
Manchester	Worcester
Mansfield	Yarmouth
Middlefield	

Massachusetts Laws in Making

The Senate

"Passed to be engrossed:"

Madden service charge bill, permitting gas and electric light companies to continue service charges in optional rates and forbidding such charges in the case of scheduled rates.

This represents a compromise with the original bill that would have prohibited service charges entirely. Really a major triumph for the powerful utilities' lobby.

"Adverse committee report accepted."

On bill establishing a state-run fund for compensating employees injured in industrial accidents.

Another disheartening defeat for Massachusetts organized labor, which has backed this bill year after year. Another victory for the insurance lobby, vying with the utilities lobby in power at the State House.

"Refused reconsideration":

Of its action in accepting an adverse report on a bill offered by Mayor Mansfield seeking legislation to reduce from 6 to 4 per cent the interest rates given on amounts abated in taxes.

The House

Sustained Governor Ely's veto:

On bill authorizing University of Massachusetts to grant degree of Bachelor of Science.

Accepted by voice vote:

Report of "unable to agree" by committee on conference on settling differences between House and Senate over state salary restoration bill. Appointed a new conference committee from House.

Action in committees:

Reported favorably: by legislative committee on pensions:

Resolve calling for an investigation into the general question of the old age assistance law.

Boston-Montreal Air Service Opens

Air passenger service between Montreal and Boston opened yesterday when the first plane arrived at Boston Airport from Montreal. Aboard was Mr. Leon Trepannier, Montreal alderman, who brought greetings from Mayor Ferdinand Rinfret of Montreal to Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston.

Shortly after landing, Mr. Trepannier visited Mr. Mansfield at City Hall, where he had the Boston Executive sign his nomination paper for reëlection as alderman. He was accompanied by Mr. Arthur B. Nichols, vice-president of the Boston & Maine Railroad.

Anglo-French Discussions Of Tariff War Postponed

LONDON, March 22 (AP)—Negotiations between important British and French Government representatives looking to a settlement of the present tariff "war" between the two nations were halted yesterday, but are expected to be resumed after Easter.

The French delegation, headed by M. Lucien Lamoureux, Minister of Trade and Commerce, was obliged to return to Paris, owing to other negotiations in which it is engaged reaching an urgent stage in the French capital. An official communiqué issued today said the Anglo-French discussions had been conducted in an atmosphere of complete cordiality.

Florida's Throng of Winter Visitors Indicates Summer Surge to Maine

"As goes Maine so goes the nation," declares the old political saw.

But Maine has its own version. Digging its summer colonies and beach resorts out of the snow drifts it looks toward the South and declares with real optimism, "As goes Florida in the winter so goes Maine in the summer."

And Florida has been doing much better than just fair this past season. In fact some parts of Florida have been reporting better business than at any time since 1926.

So Maine takes renewed courage from the knowledge that the tide that ebbs from Florida in April begins its rise in Maine with the days of June. So in this season of spring cleaning Maine is dusting off its resort folders and time-tables, figuring that the roads from the South are through roads and will land a record run of tourists and vacationists in the State when the real warm weather arrives.

Italian Plotters Get 30 Years

ROME, March 22 (AP)—Two alleged anti-Fascist terrorists for whom the prosecution had asked the extreme penalty were sentenced March 20 to 30 years' imprisonment for plotting against the life of Premier Mussolini and the bombing of St. Peter's Cathedral last June.

St. Louis to Chicago Towing Season Opens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 22—The first tow of the season for the Lakes-to-the-Gulf waterway left here Tuesday and is expected to arrive in Chicago on Saturday or the first of next week, it is announced. The tow consists of two barges with a mixed general cargo.

Navigation on the upper Mississippi is planned to open about April 2, depending on the weather, it is stated. Some 500,000 tons were handled between St. Louis and the Twin Cities last season and a substantial increase in this tonnage is anticipated. The Government will resume building a number of locks and dams in the upper region with expectations of completing them next fall.

Until these locks and dams are finished, the full possibilities of navigation on this section of the inland waterways will not be realized, according to a Barge Line official. For the first time in recent years navigation from St. Louis to the South was not suspended during the winter.

Wiley Urged for Macon Post

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—The Navy Bureau of Aeronautics has recommended to the Bureau of Navigation that Lieut.-Commander Herbert V. Wiley, survivor of the Akron disaster, be made Commander of the dirigible Macon, based at Sunnyvale, Calif.

Indian Collection Deeded to Nevada Accepted by State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RENO, Nev.—A collection of Indian relics, said to be one of the finest in the entire West, and which took Dr. S. L. Lee 70 years to collect, has just been deeded to the State of Nevada by Dr. Lee's widow of Carson City, Nevada.

Mrs. Lee's only condition when presenting the collection by deed of trust to the State was that the collection be kept in its entirety, permanently, in the State Capitol Building. This is to be done and the exhibit will be housed in one of the rooms of the State Capitol Building as a memorial to the late Dr. Lee.

Included among the relics and curios, which represent thirty-nine states and three foreign countries, are some 2500 specimens of arrowheads, spearheads, stone drills, wampum beads, ceremonial stones, pipes, tomahawks, Indian knives and curios.

There are 230 Indian baskets, including ceremonial, cooking, ornamental and festival baskets; water jugs and war implements. In this group twenty-five Indian tribes are represented.

Vases, urns and other articles formed of clay in part or whole, and baked, show much artistic ability and the love of the beautiful inherent in the early Indians.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Begins As a Letter

Dear Friends:

Let's go part way down Beacon Hill today and stop at No. 1.

On the seventh floor is located the Boston Transit Department. It's there today, but will it be tomorrow?

This is a matter of burning interest to quite a few gentlemen connected more or less closely with Boston City Hall farther on down Beacon Hill.

Above all, this absorbing problem interests Col. Thomas F. Sullivan who is at the head of the Transit Department and has been ever since Mayor Andrew J. Peters "drafted" the Colonel from the service of the Boston Elevated Railway Company.

Again and Again

Why, it must have been 'way back in 1918 that the then Mayor Peters, an apostle of the Good Government Association, implored Colonel Sullivan to give up his position as engineer of construction for the "El." The which he did. He has given up that engineer's job for every mayor since Mr. Peters's time.

That means that Colonel Sullivan made good with Mayor Peters, attracted the keen eye of Malcolm E. Nichols and was persuaded by Malcolm to continue to be Transit Commissioner and allow the "El" to lay its own rails.

Even James M. Curley, (who wasn't a Good-Government-indorsed-Mayor by a long shot) as were Messrs. Peters and Nichols, was wooed and won by the intriguing Colonel and so he continued to be the head of the Transit Department of Boston.

The Colonel, who deserves his title as much for his prowess in holding down the Transit Department job through changing administrations, as he does his title in a military way, is still in command at No. 1 Beacon Street, and it's whispered around Boston City Hall that he could be persuaded without much man-handling to continue to give up bossing the laying of tracks for the Elevated for the sake of Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield and keep on being Transit Commissioner.

Progress—More and Less

But—the East Boston Traffic Tunnel is nearing completion. It's expected that this great enterprise will be dedicated on May 1 with Mayor Mansfield taking the leading part.

Funds for further public transportation projects are not in sight. The building of the Huntington Avenue Subway has been definitely abandoned by Mayor Mansfield, at least for the time being.

Tht New Deal has taken over other projects, or made gestures of so doing, which the Boston Transit Department in bygone days might have handled very nicely and to the great satisfaction of its efficient corps of experts headed and led by the doughty Colonel Sullivan.

The Mayor is committed to the abandonment for economy's sake of several city bureaus or even departments.

Will the Transit Department be numbered with the scotched?

Time only can answer that question.

Maj. Charles H. Harding of the Boston Election Department, has been appointed Adjutant of the Aleppo Temple Shrine Patrol. He's an officer in the Army Reserve Corps, so he'll know how to march.

Always, yours—politically,

Rush Jones.

Experts Explore Submarine Valley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, Calif.

A SUBMARINE canyon, said to be more spectacular than any land canyon in this vicinity, has been reëxplored by natural scientists at the Scripps Institution in La Jolla.

The canyon, off the coast near La Jolla, is typified by steep walls and rocky crevices. It probably was formed by rivers thousands of years ago when that section was land. Prof. F. P. Shepard of the University of California, who is conducting the research, confessed himself puzzled at the fact that no sediment seems to have been deposited in the canyon.

Data from the canyon survey will be used to supplement findings made five years ago by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Lower Light Rates Save $12,000 Yearly To Marblehead Folk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., March 22—A three-quarter-cent reduction to 5¼ cents per kilowatt hour is the new electric light rate announced by the Marblehead Municipal Light Company, effective April 1. The domestic heat and power rate is also lowered one-half cent to 5½ cents on the first step of 25 kilowatt hours.

The reductions will effect an estimated saving of $12,000 a year to Marblehead consumers, 40 per cent of whom are non-residents who are served about 12 weeks out of each year. The summer service charge, according to the action of the municipal light board, is cut in half from $6 to $3, which is said to barely cover the cost of installing and removing meters together with necessary repairs.

Since 1918 the valuation of the electric lighting plant has shown a steady increase despite the fact that there have been annual reductions in the service rate, which at that time was 15 cents per kilowatt hour.

The municipal plant, now valued at $500,000, has been paid for from earnings, and is free and clear of all debt. In addition the company has contributed $100,000 from its earnings toward the free cash balance, thus reducing the tax rate. This year's levy on the company, voted by the town meeting, is $39,000.

SHOPPING UPTOWN GUIDE
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

SPECIAL WASH CAR DRESS TOP WASH MOTOR $3
Hi-Pressure Greasing $1
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Idle Lands for Idle Hands
British Scheme for Peopling Empire's Vast Empty Spaces

Chains of Villages Founded by Company on Government Guarantee Projected by Newly Formed Nonpolitical Group

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON — A movement is afoot in Britain to repeat in the empty spaces of the British Empire such mass settlement ventures as those whereby in the past New England, Virginia, New Brunswick and New Zealand received some of the forbears of their present inhabitants.

A nonpolitical association calling itself the British Empire Development and Settlement Research Committee has been formed, with Sir Henry Page Croft as chairman to promote this object. Nearly half of the 615 members of the British House of Commons have agreed to support its aims.

Parliament has passed a unanimous resolution declaring that the time has come for the British Government to "get in touch with the Governments of the Dominions with a view to putting forward a scheme for the voluntary redistribution of the white peoples of the Empire and the stimulation of shipping and trade under the flag."

The difficulties to be overcome, it is recognized, are great. The world slump has reversed the tide of emigration. This tide—so long as times were good—flowed continuously outward from overcrowded Britain into the less completely peopled world at large. Now, so hard has become the lot of the producers of primary commodities everywhere that for two years past more people have returned to Britain than have gone out from its shores.

Canada Needs Farmers

Nevertheless the same urge remains to wed idle hands to empty lands. Canada has need of farmers to develop the mighty resources of its great Northwest. Few would dispute that the Peace River Country—if it were fully peopled—would afford a market for Canadian and United States goods comparable with Ontario or New York State itself.

In Northern Australia are fertile areas as big as France and Germany combined that are still almost empty of people.

A British Government report on the question is shortly to appear. Meanwhile a statement by Sir Henry Page Croft's committee discloses the main lines on which his organization proposes to act.

The intention is to promote chains of villages of say 50 settlers each in areas that would not otherwise be developed. For this purpose a company would be formed to raise £50,000,000 on a British Government guarantee. This company would take up blocks of suitable land for which it would provide communiciation by road and rail, so as to connect up proposed settlements with existing civilization.

Form Farming Groups

Farming groups would be then formed, each one with centrally placed village provided with stores, school, meeting hall, cinema, and market. Farm land would radiate outward from this center. The settlers would be selected families. Each village would be filled with people from some one neighborhood in Britain. The £50,000,000, it is estimated, would provide for 40,000 settlers who, with their families, would constitute 160,000 people. This, it is claimed, would be a not impossible proposition for Britain, taking into account the cost now incurred by the United Kingdom taxpayer in keeping such persons in idleness at home.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Undersecretary of State for Dominion Affairs, replying for the Government to a debate on this question in the House of Commons on Jan. 31, expressed the greatest sympathy with the objects in view. On the other hand he said that in his personal opinion, infiltration in the future, just as much as in the past, would be likely to do more than community settlement to promote those large-scale movements of population that are so much to be desired.

Azalea Festival Opens Gala Week In Charleston, S. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—On the eve of the opening of the first annual Azalea Festival, which includes the Charleston Horse Show, the Charleston Open Golf Championship and a gala festival and carnival week, Mayor Burnet R. Maybank of Charleston said:

"Although the Azalea Festival does not come at the period when the azaleas of the world-famed Magnolia Gardens, Middleton Gardens and Cypress Gardens are at their spectacular height of bloom, those who attend the festival will enjoy the unusual pleasure of a flower combination rarely witnessed at the gardens, namely, the magnificent late-blooming varieties of Camellias and the colorful early blooming varieties of Azaleas combining in a beautiful display.

"The several unseasonable cold spells in February generally retarded flower development everywhere in the South, and the result was that the Camellias which ordinarily have finished their bloom by early March are today in marvelous flower with countless unopened buds ready to burst into bloom.

"A trip to the gardens made by members of the Azalea Festival Committee and interviews with the respective owners confirmed the fact that the gardens will be colorful with azaleas at any time from March 15 through the month of April and that the 'peak of azalea bloom' is expected during the period of April 5 through April 15."

Retention of Folk Lore Urged in Original Form

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 22—Adherence to original forms of folk lore in the United States is urged in a letter written by President Roosevelt to Prof. Paul Green of the University of North Carolina, chairman of the advisory committee of the first annual National Folk Festival, to be held here April 29-May 2 as part of the dedicatory program of the new $5,000,000 municipal auditorium of St. Louis.

"We in the United States are amazingly rich in the elements from which to weave a culture," the President said in his communication to Professor Green. "We have the best of man's past on which to draw, brought to us by our native folk and folk from all parts of the world. In binding these elements into a national fabric of beauty and strength, let us keep the original fibers so intact that the fineness of each will show in the completed handiwork."

Slated for New Signal Control

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Alpine Highway

Type of International Road Coming Within League Scheme—a Boundary Between Italy and Switzerland

Bible of 1589 Gift To Victoria People

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—As a centenary gift to the people of Victoria, a copy of the Geneva version of the Bible, in its original cover but with a restored back, has been handed to the Premier, Sir Stanley Argyle, on behalf of W. and G. Foyle, Ltd., booksellers, of London. The volume is the 1589 edition.

Old Bibles are collected by the London firm in the course of business—not for sale but for presentation to cathedrals and churches in Britain. When it was suggested by a visitor in London that Victoria would appreciate one as a centenary gift the firm readily agreed.

The Geneva Bible first appeared in 1560. It was the work of English refugees, and was edited by William Whittington, Anthony Gilby and Thomas Sampson. The version became very popular because of its intrinsic merit and of its handy size and clear print. There were 140 editions between 1560 and 1644, despite the fact that its use was not permitted in churches. Only the first issues were printed in Geneva, subsequent editions being printed in London. in 1611 the authorized version superseeded it.

Strangers Made Welcome in Honolulu By Friendly Club That Bans Loneliness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HILO, T. H.—No stranger need ever be lonely in Honolulu now, since organization of the "Honolulu Friendly Club," for lonely people.

It all began with a letter written to the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, a daily newspaper, by a couple who had come to the islands to live. The letter was appealing, telling of the happiness that they had fouhd in the wonderful climate of their new home, but of the loneliness that was theirs in a new community where everyone seemed to know everyone else, but where they had no one to talk with and to visit as they had done in their home town back in the states.

The paper published the letter on its front page and asked its readers for comments and suggestions. Interest was aroused at once, and among the ideas submitted was one to form a "Lonely Folks' Club" where all such newcomers, and other strangers in the city would have a chance to get together and visit just as they used to in their old homes.

Organization has now been completed with 60 members representing nearly every state in the United States. The two presidents, Mr. Bert L. Davies and Mrs. Sadie M. Fox are from New York and California respectively. The treasurer is from Florida.

The home of the wealthy Cook family in Honolulu has been thrown open for the meetings which are very informal. The majority of those who have joined are people of middle age or beyond, and many are newcomers to the islands.

As for the couple that wrote the letter to the paper, they have found the one thing which was lacking to make their residence in Hawaii ideal.

Terra Reëlected to Lead Uruguay for Four Years

MONTEVIDEO, Uru., March 22 (AP)—Reelected by the Constitutional Assembly that he appointed, Señor Gabriel Terra looked forward today to serving as President of Uruguay until 1939. The four-year term to which he was reelected last night will start in 1935.

The assembly which gave President Terra a majority of 240 votes in the balloting was selected by him after his coup d'état of March, 1933, when he suppressed Parliament and the Administrative Council.

Tilted Triangles Halt Traffic By League System

Europe's New Unified Code for Road Control, to Start in July

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—Europe's road signs have a new drillmaster. He swings his baton impatiently, waiting for the command to march on July 16 next.

Then red and white discs will step off, matching strides with triangles that point up and down. These unified road signs will go on duty at sharp turns, crossroads and grade crossings.

Many of them skirmished out ahead and already bear the weathered stain of veterans. These will be given a fresh coat of paint.

It was the Netherlands, Spain, Monaco, Portugal and Italy who were the first countries to ratify or definitely accede to the League of Nations Convention on the Unification of Road Signals.

The convention will begin six months after ratification of the fifth state, that is, on July 16. Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Danzig, France, Hungary, Luxemburg, Poland, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Turkey and Yugoslavia have signed or are in process of accession to the convention, which dates from 1931.

In a report taking the form of an illustrated pamphlet, the Permanent Committee on Road Traffic traces the steps taken since 1927 toward unification. The signs agreed upon to indicate danger are triangular, with the points up, except for those indicating right-of-way.

Twelve signs are designed to give instructions. They are red for the most part, and circular in form. One prohibits passage to all vehicles, while others warn of speed limits.

Rectangular signs with red never predominating are reserved for giving indications, such as locations of first-aid stations.

The committee also makes several recommendations, on light signals, approved signals for police and drivers, and measures for rendering day-signs visible at night.

Industry Marches Ahead in February

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 22

AN INCREASE of 6.1 per cent in factory employment during the month ended Feb. 15, and a pay roll increase of 12.6 per cent, are reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Secretary Perkins said approximately 373,000 workers were added to the pay rolls of factories during the period, but the total gain in employment was only 345,000. The greatest gain was in the automobile industry, where 70,000 workers were reported added to pay rolls.

The Department's index for all employment during the period was 73.5 per cent of the 1926 average as compared with 69.3 in January.

Chilean Mayors Guard Nation's Labor Code

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Mayors are empowered to establish uniform hours for the opening and closing of commercial and industrial establishments, according to a recently-promulgated law introducing modifications in the Labor Code. Butchers, bakers—and candlestick makers—are all affected by the new regulations.

Definite hours for butchers is obligatory. Bakers' assistants engaged in the delivery of bread are no longer "intellectual workers"; they are now classified as manual laborers. Manual workers who labor for 288 days consecutively, Sundays excepted, will have the right to 15 days' annual vacation, with pay.

Peasant Debtors In Austria to Get Help From State

Relief Fund Set Aside for Poor Farmers in Mountain Areas

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—Payment of debts is to be made easier for Austrian peasants. The state has decided to set aside $3,000,000 as a relief fund to be used for small farmers in mountainous areas who can no longer meet their obligations.

The sum constitutes about one-thirtieth of the total owed by the Austrian peasants.

Similar steps have been taken by other governments in central Europe. The Bulgarian Parliament, after long and stormy discussions which threatened to overthrow the Government, voted a law on the last day of last year providing for a postponement of the payment of peasant debts and reduction of the interest.

Roumania has been taken up with the problem for three years and voted several laws designed to regudate relations between peasant debtors and their creditors, but the new Liberal Government has announced that it will at once make still another debt payment law. This constant agitation has had a damaging effect on Roumanian credit.

Yugoslavia, without much turmoil, reduced the interest on peasant debts and lengthened the time for payment.

Hungary has introduced a similar measure.

As a matter of fact, most of these laws are as much in the interest of the creditors as of the debtors, for under present conditions most peasants simply cannot pay.

The wise old owl sits calmly by,
Unruffled by the hue and cry—
For, after all, he knows those birds
Can't make cars run with empty words

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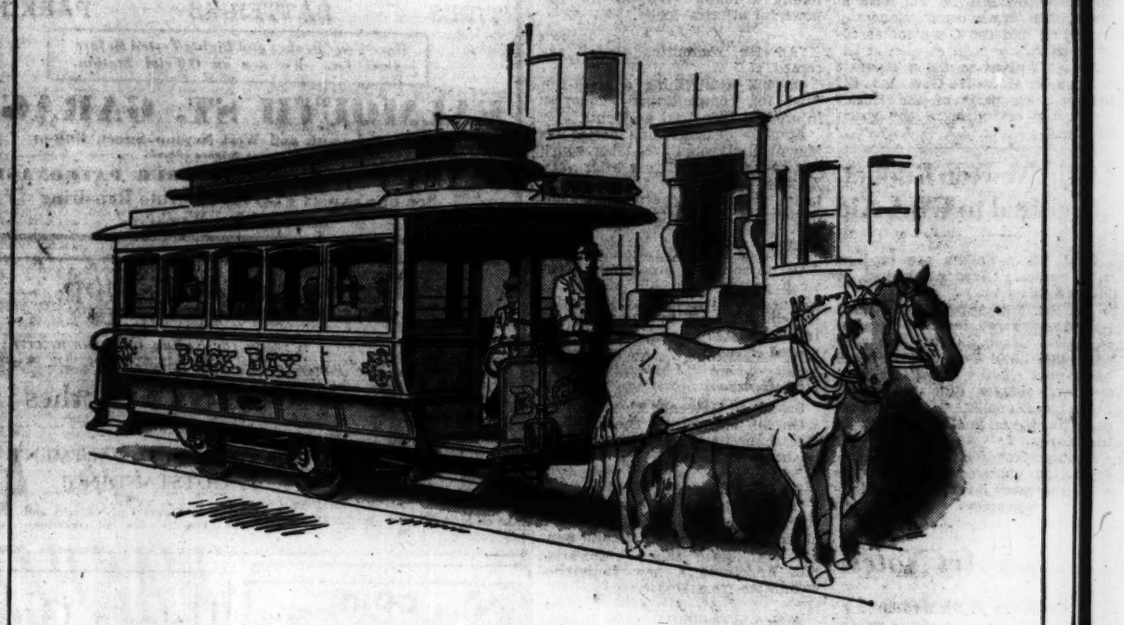

A Lesson in Progress from the Horse Car

On the morning before Christmas Day, 1900, Boston's only horse car drew up before the car barn on Gainsborough Street. The run from Massachusetts Avenue to Boylston and Dartmouth Streets had been made according to schedule, but it was the last time that a horse car was to appear on a Boston street to carry paying passengers.

This occasion marked the final triumph of electricity over the faithful plodding horse. Yet for forty-four years the horse car had provided transportation for Boston. In 1887 a consolidation of several street railways into the West End Street Railway Company brought together a combined motive power of over 12,000 horses. But the following year electrification of lines started and spread rapidly during the next decade.

Compared with transportation by horse car, Boston's present-day system of rapid transit is a vast improvement. Likewise today's methods of managing property and settling estates differ from those of three decades ago. The day has gone when the inexperienced Executor could hope to fulfill his duties with success. No longer can the will drawn by other than a competent lawyer be depended upon to carry out the intentions of the maker. Today's Executors must be experienced... Modern wills must be planned.

If you are interested to learn how to leave your property to the best advantage, read a copy of *"Your Estate."* It contains examples of three methods of transferring property, showing how it is possible to avoid unnecessary estate shrinkage by thoughtful planning. A copy will be mailed to you promptly upon request.

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Farmers to Give Opinion on Dairy Relief Program

One Year Trial Set for Scheme for Reducing Sales to 20 Per Cent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 22—In a series of regional meetings covering the nation in the next two weeks, dairy farmers will register their attitude toward a $165,000,000 adjustment program for their industry just proposed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

If accepted, the dairy program will be the seventh put into effect under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Adjustment programs for all basic commodities listed in the act, except dairy products, are already underway.

The dairy program is designed to improve conditions in the largest of all sections of American agriculture. Annual production of dairy products increased from 87,000,000,000 lbs. in 1924 to nearly 102,000,000,000 lbs. in 1932. The cow population did not decline with the purchasing power of the American consumer and the total income of dairy producers declined from $1,847,00,000 in 1929 to $985,000,000 in 1932, or almost half.

The program laid before the farmers is designed to hold dairy production at or near the seasonally low levels of recent months. Benefit payments will be paid to farmers who agree to reduce sales between 10 and 20 per cent of their 1932-33 average and in addition they will make savings on feeding costs. These payments would be at the rate of about 40 cents for each pound of butterfat or about $1.50 on each 100 lbs. of surplus fluid milk which they reduce below their 1932-33 quota.

The plan will be in effect one year, with continuance for another year at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture. It is estimated that the plan will involve about $165,000,000 with possible extension to $300,000,000, contingent on Congressional approval of pending amendmnets. The first payment to farmers will be made on acceptance of contract, the second after six months.

The plan as written is open to all dairymen. The method of production adjustment would be left to the choice of individual farmers. A fund of $225,000 would be set aside to advise producers on the best paying methods of reduction, with emphasis on transferring land from grain to pasture.

At least $5,000,000 would be allocated to finance relief distribution of surplus milk to undernourished children in cities; another $5,000,000 would be set aside to finance transfer of healthy cows from surplus dairy areas to needy farm families for non-commercial use; and a third $5,000,000 fund established to finance a speeding up of bovine tuberculosis eradication.

The processing tax would start when the program goes into effect, at one cent a pound on butter fat content, and under the plan proposed, would be gradually advanced to five cents a pound as the supply comes under control. A compensatory tax would be laid on oleomargarine before the competition it wages with butter.

Delaware & Hudson Wage Case Settled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 29—The strike planned for June 6 on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad lines and which would have affected about 6000 employees, was settled today by President Roosevelt's fact-finding board.

The railroad company agreed to scrap the present monthly minimum wage plan and reinstate the old mileage wage basic plan, as demanded by the employees. Announcement of the settlement of the difficulty was made by Mr. Walter P. Stacey, chairman of the President's fact-finding board.

"The intended strike has been settled," he said. "The railroad will reinstate the mileage basic wage plan. Several other issues, however, are to be submitted to a board of arbitration."

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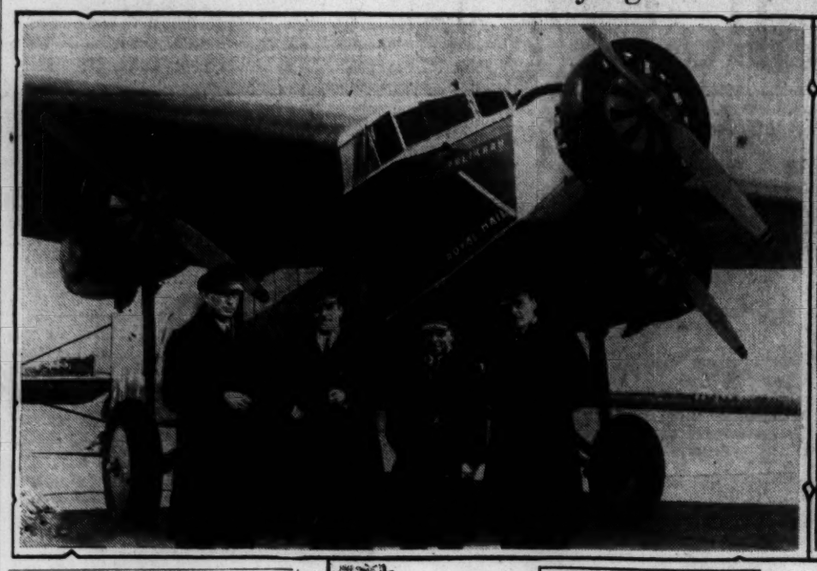

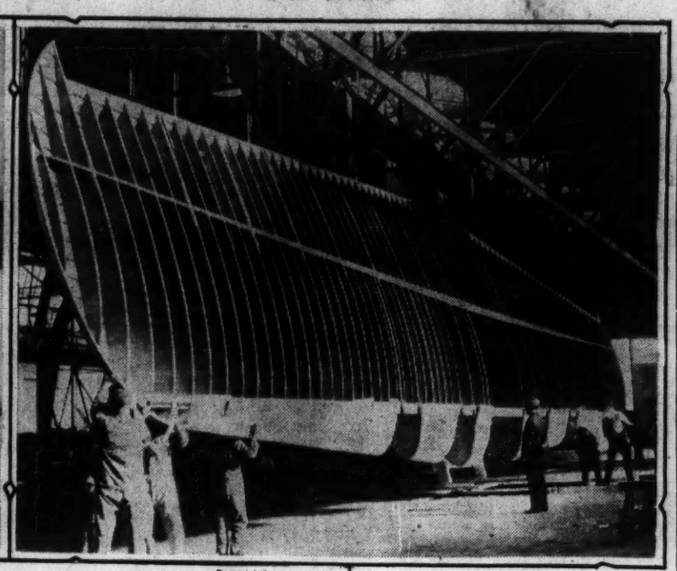

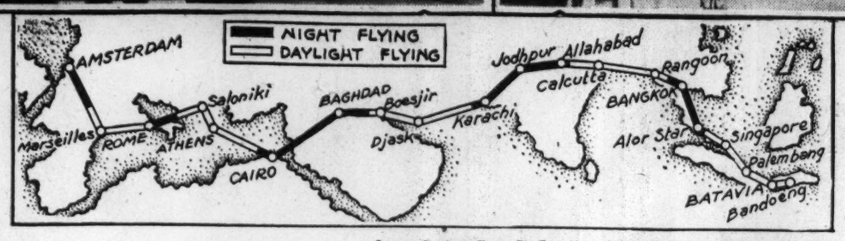

Lower Center: By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor. Left: K. L. M. Royal Dutch Airlines. Right: Fokker Works, Amsterdam.

Round Trip From Amsterdam Made in Record Time

Upper Left—Crew of the Pelican. Upper Right—The 110-Foot Wing Spread of the FXXXVI, Now Under Construction. Lower—Map of the Route With Day and Night Flying Designated.

Bouquet From Byrd Gift to Mrs. Bennett At N. Y. Flower Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 22—A bouquet of spring flowers which are smiling in the sun at the house of Mrs. Floyd Bennett here today carry the spring greetings of Admiral Richard E. Byrd from the snowy wastes of Antarctica. They came to Mrs. Bennett as the guest of honor at the twenty-first international flower show last night, in dramatic illustration of radio speed in sending a floral greeting from any part of the world.

From 10,000 miles away came the radio signal to the waiting group at the show across trackless seas and parts of two continents. It caused a freshly picked bouquet of delicate pinks and red roses, pastel narcissi and rainbow tulips to be laid in Mrs. Bennett's arms.

"It was one of the greatest pleasures of my life when I received the flowers which you so graciously sent me," she radioed Admiral Byrd in return. At the same time, in another part of the show, honor was being paid to two other explorers of more than a century ago, who first penetrated to the Pacific Ocean across the American continent, and there discovered two wild flowers which bear their names today. The Lewisia, a tiny blossom scarce two inches high, and the Clarkia, six feet in height, are displayed by the New York Botanical Garden for the first time in the East.

There also are types of lupins in many gradations of color, and a small species of delphinium whose hardiness is yet to be tested in the East, which are similarly unfamiliar to garden fanciers on this coast. All have been grown from seed sent specially from California.

Considerable amusement was provided for visitors at the botanical garden exhibit, by the gastronomic activities of an insect-eating plant called the Sundew. Seeds have been brought from Australia and from the Cape of Good Hope and are in bloom now for the show. They attract wandering insects by a sweet odor, and then close their edges around them, when caught in a tangle of tiny leaf fur.

Two awards of the Horticultural Society of New York were added to the other trophys won by two houses in the English Village, one of them being the tavern with its inviting signs and irregular cobbles in the court yard which has been a particular favorite with the record crowds that have poured through the village.

Street Paving Beyond Even Firemen's Ability

CHICOPEE, Mass., March 22 (AP)—Firemen are called for many things other than fires, but it remained for three Chicopee youths to think up the novel idea of summoning fire trucks to get a street paved.

Three times in a week firemen were called to Wheatland Avenue, and each time they found no fire—only a rutty, muddy street over which their apparatus lurched like a ship at sea.

On their latest call, firemen found a note in the fire box, saying the writers hoped the fire trucks would get a few broken springs and thereby call attention to the city fathers to the deplorable condition of the roadway. Result: Three youths were under arrest for ringing in false alarms—and the street was still unpaved.

Passports Planned For Georgia Plates

ATLANTA, Ga., March 22 (AP)—Faced with reprisals it appears now Georgia soon will have to issue passports with its $3 automobile license tags.

Several states are warring against Gov. Eugene Talmadge's $3 bargain plates—7500 of which adorn automobiles in every state in the United States and the District of Columbia. These states charge considerably more for their license tags and they are losing thousands of dollars—so their state officials say—because their residents are buying the bargain plates by mail.

Georgia law does not require residence in the state in buying automobile licenses, but license tag officials are about stumped in the matter of protecting purchasers and think perhaps the passport issuance is one way out.

Norman F. Dacey

Life Insurance — Annuities

Counselor for the

Phoenix Mutual Life

AT

945 MAIN STREET
BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT

Dutch Lines Plan 9000-Mile Flight As Regular Trip

Plane Carrying 16 Fares Under Construction for East Indies Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—The double record flight of the Dutch mail plane Pelican from Amsterdam to Batavia and back some time ago has focused attention here on a new machine which is expected to go far toward turning the record dash into a scheduled passenger service.

Prospects have been opened up of a daily service in the near future linking western Europe and the East Indies with British and French extensions to China and Australia.

The Pelican, or Fokker F. 18, cut by more than 50 per cent the normal flying time for the 18,000-mile trip from here to the Dutch East Indies and back. The actual times were 4 days, 4 hours, 40 minutes for the outward journey and 10 minutes less on the homeward half.

A notable aspect of this flight is that it was achieved by a three-year-old type of plane which was not intended for the record-breaking attempt. It had originally been planned that a new Fokker three-engined machine, F. XX, should make the dash to Batavia with Christmas mails. A disabled motor blocked this plan, but the Pelican carried on.

And now enters the F XXXVI, the largest aircraft ever built in the Netherlands. It is a very advanced type, having, it is claimed, the most favorable aerodynamic shape, namely that of a drop of water. This machine has four Wright Cyclone engines of 700 horsepower each, a total weight of 16.2 tons, a maximum speed of 170 miles an hour and a cruising speed of 130 miles an hour.

The machine will have a crew of four, namely two pilots, one mechanic-steward and one wireless operator, while being able to carry 32 passengers in Europe. On the India line it will carry 16 passengers, each having a sleeping berth. As long distance aviation is more and more developing in the non-stop direction, flying night and day, there are also two sleeping berths for the crew.

The machine is of the cantilever monoplane type. The wing is placed on the fuselage. The plywood covering on the under surface of the wing has been removed from the center section, and the hollow space thus exposed forms the upper part of the cabin. The wing has a width of 110 feet. The cabin is divided into four compartments each for eight passengers.

In constructing this huge plane, which carries every possible convenience for long distance flights and the latest automatic piloting devices, the designers had in view the expected rapid development of long-distance flying, reducing the Amsterdam - Batavia flying time gradually from eight to four or 3½ days, after which two departures each week from each side are contemplated, in which the British Imperial Airways and the French Air Orient are expected to join.

What Boys and Girls Make Part of Business-Building

Junior Achievements Organizations in New York Win Praise for Filling Empty Gap Before Real Work Commences

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 20—Decorated articles of wood, leather and needlework produced by the Junior Achievement organizations of older boys and girls interested in practical business training are on exhibition here until Friday night at 450 Madison Avenue, after having been opened by Tenement Commissioner Langdon W. Post, on Monday night.

"In my work among the families of this city who are not well off economically," the Commissioner said, "I have learned how valuable is the work that the Junior Achievement groups are carrying on. You cannot teach the means of self-betterment too much. You cannot begin to teach it too early."

The pewter trays and leather pocketbooks and similar articles on display represent far more than just the handiwork of the boys and girls who produced them, the Commissioner said. The actual making of the articles is only a means to an end—the end of learning business at first hand.

Each article was produced by a group of from 12 to 20 boys and girls, organized as a corporation under the rules of the Junior Achievement organization. They have obtained and sold capital stock at a nominal sum, rented production quarters and formed a business organization with all the bookkeeping and personel of a large corporation.

There are 21 different sets of books to be kept, and directors and all necessary officers are included in the organization. Each person learns by actual experience what it is to keep cost records and set the price of a product, make profit and loss statements and balance sheets, supervise inventory, parcel out production work and supervise its execution, and carry on the innumerable other details that accompany the actual operation of a going concern.

Such an organization, Mr. Post declared, fills in an empty gap between the time that younger youth organizations cease to attract and the time when work must commence in earnest. It provides serious work in so inviting a form that the most valuable of business training is acquired without arduous labor.

Many prominent social workers and manufacturers interested in the problems of youth are in continuous touch with the Junior Achievement organization.

The facilities of these groups, said Mr. Post, should be made known to countless numbers of boys and girls who would find there an answer to their needs.

Gulf Oil Co. Loss

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP)—Gulf Oil Company and subsidiaries report a net loss in 1933 of $11,386,287 after fixed charges and non-recurring losses, compared with net profit of $2,743,492, or 60 cents a share, in 1932.

How a man of 40 can RETIRE in 15 Years

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Suppose you decide to retire on $250 a month beginning at age 55. Here is what you get:

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The Plan is not limited to men of 40. You may be older or younger. The income can be more or less than $250 a month. And you can retire at 55, 60, 65 or 70.

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Style 927—High heel opera pump in White, Brown, Fawn, Gray, Blue, Black and patent leather. Sizes 2½ to 10 in black (to 9 in colors). Widths AAAA to D **$3.95**

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Style 707—America's finest Arch comfort shoe—steel arch support—special heel cushion—metatarsal pad—narrow heel. Comes in White, Black and Biscay brown. Sizes 2½ to 10. Widths AAAA to D. **$4.45**

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Unretouched photograph showing style 618 in brown and white combination.

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Charleston, W. Va., 918 Quarrier St.
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Hartford, Conn., 89 Pratt Street
Huntington, W. Va., 945 Fourth Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1016 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1622 Chestnut St.
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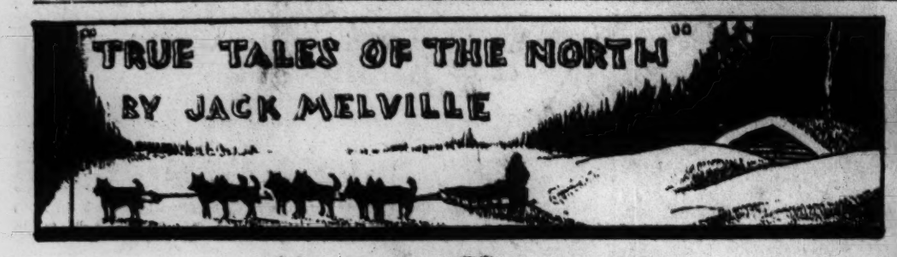
The Young Folks' Page



A Northern Homecoming

CHAPTER I

BEN stepped on the brake and called, "Whoa, there." Buster and Sport threw themselves backward against the harness and stopped the rest of the team. I was back home and oh, boy, was I glad to be there?

After 22 hours on the train, I had arrived at the backwoods station where my old friend and guide, Ben, was waiting for me with my dog team. After his hearty greeting, I had yelled: "Hello Gang!" at the nine big wolf-huskies that lay harnessed to the sled. Every dog had whined and barked his greeting, their big tails waving like plumes in the air, but not one of them had stood up. They were too well-trained for that.

Then I had climbed into the carryall of the sled and wrapped myself up in a big bearskin robe. Ben had lashed my grips in front of me and we were away through the winding trail to my home in the heart of the northern forest. Mile after mile we had sped along, and now we were home.

The cabin was nearly buried in snow. Huge icicles hung from the eaves and the snow was piled high on the roof. Ben threw the front door open and in we went.

After Two Months

Two months in the big city had seemed like a nightmare. How I hated the noise, the dirt, the crowds, and the feeling of being so shut in I could scarcely breathe. Well, I was back, and as I took in great lungfuls of the pure fresh air, I looked around lovingly at the big log-walled room I lived in.

A log fire burned cheerily in the great stone fireplace. Ben had cleaned and oiled my guns and there they were resting on the rack below the moosehead over the mantel. The dining table was laid out ready for dinner. The kettle sang a song of welcome as it hung from the crane over the fireplace. Why, Ben had even laundered my curtains and aired my bed, bless him. My riding breeches, mocassins, socks, and big flannel shirt were all laid out ready for me. I sure understood that wonderful old song that goes: "Home, Home, Sweet Home," and a great lump rose in my throat.

It was nearly 4:30 in the afternoon when we arrived, and it was quite dark outside. But as quickly as possible, I changed from city clothes to comfortable woods outfit and then started on a tour of inspection. I wanted to see my pets.

Ben was up at the kennels unharnessing and putting away the dogs. By the time I reached them he was feeding them. As I came near, they forgot all about their dinner and gave me a royal welcome. They barked and yelped, plunging against their chains until I got within reach. Then they jumped all over me trying to kiss me, their great plumes waving, their bodies going into all sorts of crazy shapes as they tried in the best dog language to let me know how they had missed me and how glad they were to see me.

As soon as I could get away, I rushed into the log stable to see

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Away to My Home in the Heart of the Northern Forest.

Nettie Girl. She was waiting for me and, as I opened the door, her gentle whinny was full of real welcome. Her soft nose reached out and gently rubbed my cheek. Before I had bought her, Nettie Girl had been a cow pony out in Alberta, but now she was one of my best pals. Together we roamed far through the forest when there was no snow on the ground.

It was no use trying to call on Bruin, my pet black bear, as, long ago, before the snow came, he had buried himself in a cave he had dug under the big pine, and there he would sleep until spring and that was several months away.

After visiting Browny and Whitey, my two rabbits, I went back to the cabin. Ben had supper all ready and what a supper it was. A great, thick moose steak with onions, fried potatoes, beans, bannock (baking powder bread baked in a frying pan), jam and tea. It sure tasted a million times better than any meal I had had in the big expensive hotels in the city.

A Bushel of Questions

During the meal, I asked Ben questions about what he had done while I was away. What had happened in the trap line, how the dogs had been behaving, if the wolf pack with the giant leader had come back into the country, if the birds were still around in the morning waiting to be fed, how thick the ice on our lake was? Oh, I had so many questions, they just poured out, and poor old Ben just couldn't answer them fast enough.

After supper we washed the dishes and tidied everything up again. Then came the time I loved best of all. Ben sat in the big arm chair in front of the fireplace, and I stretched out on a great moose skin on the floor. The only light in the room was that of the log fire which threw funny shadows on the walls. It was just quiet, and peace that I had not known for two long months.

As we sat there I saw again the same funny, knowing smile I had noticed on Ben's weather-beaten face a number of times since my arrival at the station. He was hiding something from me. I just knew it.

When I told him so, he laughed and said, "Tomorrow I'll tell you. Tonight it's a secret." Plead with him as I would, he had only the same answer. Ben dearly loved a secret and nobody could rob him of it until he was ready to give it away. I tried every way I knew how but with no results. Tomorrow he would show me the big surprise, he said.

That night I lay awake a long time after crawling into my eider-down quilts but could not guess what that secret was. That it was a nice one I felt sure. Next week I'll tell you all about it and oh, boy, it sure was a surprise.

[To be continued next Thursday.]

Device for Teaching Semaphore Signaling

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Evans H. Daggett, Boy Scout of Keene, N. H., Exhibiting His Crude but Effective Signaling Apparatus.

Young Scout Inventor

LIKE father, like son. Mr. Lewis E. Daggett, Keene garage man, is an inventor, and so is his son, Scout Evans H. Daggett. Mr. Daggett made an oil-burning stove from old automobile parts, about which The Christian Science Monitor recently published a story. Now along comes Evans with a semaphore signaling device of his own design.

Evans made the instrument to demonstrate signaling at the recent Jamboree held by the Daniel Webster Council to raise money for a short-wave radio set. Now it is proving useful in teaching Boy Scouts the art of semaphore work.

The young second-class Scout admits the demonstrator is crude, yet it works and is entirely satisfactory. It was made in a rush—Evans only worked five hours to complete it. The materials used were an old packing box, a small wooden carton, eight doorbell buttons, nine electric-light lamps and several lengths of wire.

The only assistance Evans had in constructing this instrument was his father's advice on the wiring arrangement. The Scout did all the actual work.

Evans's troop comrades have already found the instrument useful in learning signaling. Flags, which are clumsy in small rooms, are unnecessary. Also the semaphore positions shown by the lights facilitate learning the code.

Although Evans is interested in semaphore work, being a first-class signaler, his main hobby is chemistry. He has rigged up a little laboratory in his cellar in which he makes all sorts of experiments. And no protests come from the family unless his experiments fill the house with offensive odors or cause noisome disturbance.

The Mail Bag

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

Recently, I noticed that you suggested in a footnote that Mail-Baggers might mention some features they were interested in besides the Mail Bag.

That is a big order—even for an "over 20"—because there is very, very little I let go by on the Young Folks' Page, and the stories I follow as eagerly as though I were just learning how to read them by myself.

I am happy to have the "continued" stories and read with eager watching the various installments of "Will o' the Wisp," for each left the reader in suspense like any "mystery" story we are offered by other story writers, and yet, because this had been written for the Monitor, one felt there must be constructive action and a right adjustment to follow before the end—and I like basing the story on something we have learned about in history, or literature.

Likewise, basing stories on a fact, or news item. This may not have been the case in "The Hidden Elk," but having read a news item telling of just such a hiding during the period of the hunting season, it seemed to me, some clever writer had used the theme and given us a most interesting serial.

I always watch for the Knollslea girls and feel that we are never too far advanced to make practical use of the lessons learned by these girls in their varied school experiences—and these come to me often, as very sweet reminders of some forgotten kindness, or gentle rebukes of selfish inclinations.

Even the Children's Page is enjoyed by the "over 20's"—and I still love the kind of fairy stories taken to Godmother's house, via Imagination—"not to often, nor to stay too long."

The little verses and pictures of kitties, kiddies, trees, gardens and flowers are lovely and thoroughly appreciated by one who loves both kitties and kiddies, and is rapidly learning to love doggies, too.

I could go on, with many more features I have made use of and felt encouraged by reading, just in these two feature pages, but there must be an end to letters—and I'll just thank you, one and all, for these good things and say, Keep it up—for there are many more enjoying them and being grateful for them—especially among the "grown-ups"—than ever so indicate by taking time for a letter to tell you so. Your footnote was the cause of my taking time today.

Gladys P.

Newtonville, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

I have written to the Monitor before but my letter was not published. In school I belong to the Visual Aid Operators' Club. There we learn the different parts of the moving picture machines. We also learn how to run them to show in assembly held every Wednesday morning.

Our club is going to show the school the Harvard and Army game of 1931. We are going to charge a small admission price to pay for getting the film from Harvard.

The radio club members broadcast the news every Friday morning over the school radio. Sometimes they give little playlets.

I would like to correspond with boys my age (12), or older, from all over the world. I will answer immediately.

Charles G.

Lafayette, Louisiana

Dear Editor:

I have been reading the Monitor for many years and have at last decided to write to the Mail Bag to express my appreciation for the paper, in general.

The Editorial and Home Forum pages helped me a great deal in my school work, especially the last few years in high school. The Young Folks' Page has brought me much joy and pleasure. It is a real pleasure to read the Mail Bag as the letters are always full of interesting facts about different people and places all over the world.

I am 17 and love anything pertaining to music and dramatic art.

I like to write and would love to receive letters from any one who is interested in any of the things I am interested in, and also from those who have other interests.

We live in a beautiful little town in the southwest part of Louisiana. The majority of the people here are French. To the west of Lafayette are the rice fields and it is very interesting to watch the rice being harvested and threshed. To the east, is the beautiful "Teche" country. The large oak trees with their branches hanging over the bayous and the beautiful old plantation homes on the banks of the bayous are but a few of the beautiful scenes in this beautiful country. The sugar cane plantations are very pretty when the sugar cane is fully grown. This part of Louisiana is also sometimes called the "Evangeline" country.

If anyone would like to have me tell them more about New Orleans, Lafayette, or any other part of Louisiana, just write to me and I will gladly answer all letters.

Hoping to gain many correspondents through our Mail Bag.

Lucille F.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Louise T. (12), Needham, Massachusetts. A Girl Scout. Interested in United States, particularly Colorado.

Ruth S. (13), Fresno, California. From foreign countries and United States. Interested in journalism, writing and reading.

June T. (15), Atkinson, New Hampshire. Particularly from Africa, Switzerland, Hawaiian Islands, and from western part of United States. Interested in all sports and reading.

Lorraine K. (13), Highland Park, Illinois. From anywhere.

Virginia C. (13), Brooklyn, New York. From foreign countries. Interested in art of all types, sailing, and all water sports.

Frances D. (19), Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Especially from Europe. Will give information about Wisconsin.

From Boys

John K. Jr. (11), Woodhaven, New York. From boys in foreign countries interested in exchanging stamps.

Richard McC. Belongs to a small newly formed Monitor Club, Merrick, L. I., New York. From other Monitor clubs throughout the world.

Owen A. F., Christchurch, New Zealand. From the United States, especially from someone who has lived, or is living, on a ranch. Will give information about his country and send snapshots.

Wesley K. F., Wellington, New Zealand. From boys between 18 and 20 who are interested in sports and general topics.

Over 20

Sandor K., Budapest, Hungary. Is a male university student, much interested in the English language. Would like to hear of the thought and customs of Americans, especially from those who are interested in the culture of European countries.

Emile N. C., Mafrak Desert, Trans-Jordania, Africa. Is a graduate of the American University of Beirute in Syria, and at present is in the employ of a petroleum company in the Desert area.

Sydonia C., Brooklyn, New York. Interested in forming a Mail Bag club in Brooklyn.

David A. S., Victoria, Australia. Especially from Germany and Mexico. Interested in post cards, steer-riding, and geographical pictures of the United States.

Joseph C. MacN., Chicago, Illinois. From anyone interested in music, travel, stamps and literature.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Hungarian Children to the Rescue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Budapest

The warm-hearted children of Hungary are busy working out ingenious plans by which to earn money to help the many families who are in need, and branches of Juvenile Red Cross workers have been formed in the schools for this purpose.

Needlework and carved toys find a ready sale, but the children are ambitious, and one group has opened a hairdressing shop which is run so skillfully that teachers and relatives do not hesitate to patronize them. By this means they not only earn money for charity, but make themselves proficient at a trade.

A class in a girls' school, whose members have a literary bent, is publishing an illustrated weekly consisting of one copy, for the reading of which a fee is charged. The income thus derived is helping to educate a small orphan boy whom the girls have adopted. Other schools have taken children under their wing and one has gone a step further and adopted an adult who would not be able to continue his studies as an artist without the help he receives. His young friends pay his rent, and take good meals to him from their homes.

Scholars in a country school have earned enough money to buy a cow which supplies fresh milk to many poor children in the district. Other village children have been adopted by a school in Budapest, which regularly sends them books, toys and clothing, and in return receives a large case of eggs laid for them by the village hens.

Some scholars are saving up their pennies and dimes in order to found a summer resort for children who would otherwise have no opportunity of going to the country, while another group, realizing that many of the poor children of the town have no proper bathing facilities, have bought a fine bathtub for use in their school.

Baskets, complete with outfits, are given by Girl Scouts to mothers of new-born babies, the making of the little garments having taught the girls the art of cutting out as well as sewing and knitting.

So keen are the Hungarian children to help in any and every way they can, that in a village where they could find no method of raising money, they got together and paved one of the streets.

Team Games

Dickory Dock

Dickory; Dickory; Dock.
The mouse ran up the clock
The clock struck one: Down the mouse ran.
Dickory; Dickory; Dock.

Requirements: A cardboard clock dial with movable hands, dice and shaking-cup per team. (The clocks should be hung up if possible.)

Arrangement: Each team grouped beside its clock.

The Game: The hands of all the clock dials are set at either 9 or 10 o'clock as agreed upon.

A member of each team in turn throws a dice, and the hands of that team's clock are moved forward the number of minutes shown by the dice, the player concerned at the same time shouting the new time indicated on the clock.

If a 6 is thrown, that team may not move hands again until it throws a 1, because that was when the mouse ran down and allowed the clock to go again.

The team reaching 12 o'clock first wins.

How Came Milwaukee

"Melleoki," and its numerous variants, is an Indian word of Pottawatomie origin, and signifies "good land." The place called Melleoki was regarded by different tribes of Indians as neutral territory, and some historians accept "council place" as a definition. From this word came the name of Milwaukee, Wis., county seat of Milwaukee County, and the metropolis of the State.

My Lady's Mast

By A. LAMSLEY

SOMEWHERE in the vast forests of North America I seeded, and after a season's suns and rains I peeped above the brown soil to gaze up at the tall heads of my elders. As a sapling of Columbian pine, I raised my thin stem and played with the capricious wind that whistled through the dark forest.

The sun of many summers drew me skyward, the rich earth gave me girth and strength, the booming winds made me flexible. With deep roots I weathered many a noble wind of hurricane force, laughing as I swayed in its blasts.

Came a day when I heard strange rasping sounds. I began to heel at a curious angle as never before, even in the mightiest wind, and then, at the hands of lumbermen I fell heavily to the brown earth.

I was taken away from my home and eventually found myself floating with a thousand brothers in a great drift toward the sea. At the dockside I was lifted high in the air by an electric crane. My elevation was short-lived however, for with a bump I landed in the bottom of a timber liner's hold, and for the first time in my long life made friends with metal.

Then followed a journey half across the world to the docks of a busy port, where the noise of my transshipment was as the thunder and wind of my virgin forest home. Here, on the dockside, huddled in a great heap with my companions of the ocean journey, I stayed until a motor lorry re-transported me to a wood yard in the city of London. Even then I was not allowed to rest for any length of time, for, possessing "a good, straight grain," I was purchased to be made into a mast to carry the flying sails of a cruising yacht.

Another journey, this time through an English country-side, to a mast marker's workshop at Gosport, on the shores of Portsmouth harbor. Here the rough usage I had received at the hands of the lumbermen and dockers changed to tender care from the artisans about my grain, my size, and my shape. Measurements were taken and the three parts into which I had been divided for shipment were scarfed with affectionate care. I soon learned that the part to be stepped below the deck was to be left solid, for that was to be my new root, while the part above deck was to be hollowed out leaving two inches of wall thickness just above the deck and tapering to one and a quarter inches in thickness at the peak.

Another examination, and I am lined off and rested on many trestles lying on a level cement floor. The sections are then prepared with a special cold water glue, which is allowed to become tacky before the joints are finally placed together. Once set in place it takes 160 strong clamps to keep the parts together along the 90-foot length. After a few days the unclamping process begins and I am whole—a tree again.

More lining off and then craftsmen begin to shape me like a pear. They handle me delicately, the plane taking toll of the weight, until eventually I am about 50 per cent of my former self. I feel just as strong. I am made delightfully smooth, and to preserve my surface from the weather I am given no less than three coats of fine varnish.

A morning arrives when I am lifted out of the mast workshop and carried to the side of a yacht. This lady, I hear, is to be my new soil. A floating crane drifts alongside and picks me up tenderly, for it seems the new work I am called upon to do has raised me to a position of supreme importance, and slowly my solid root is stepped into a glistening white yacht.

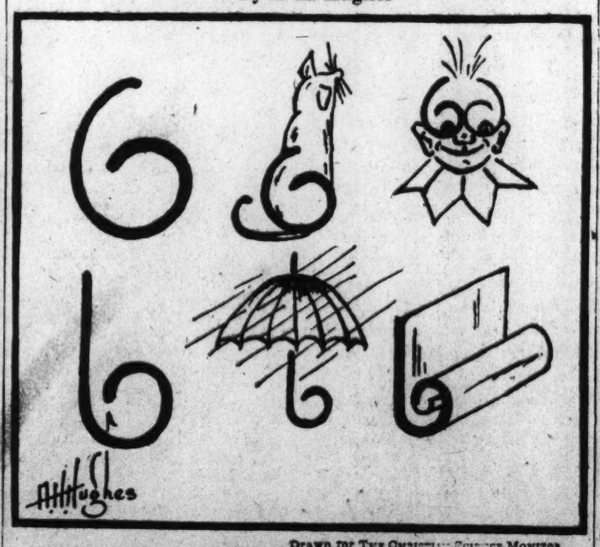
Once again I hold my head high; the wind whistles around my peak and echoes down the new rigging. With cross trees placed in position, and fittings to carry the sails, I am ready for my new adventure. A small flag flutters at my peak.

The best day of all comes when I tower high above the unsteady short waves in the English Channel. The sails I carry are straining, but I merely sway with amusement—I have been in real winds, hurricanes, before this present job. On and on we sail toward the greatest thresh of all—rounding the Fastnet. The wind has ceased to fret and tease; it has blown itself into a screaming, angry gale. Great waves lash my lady, sending shivers through her and blinding her crew with flying spray.

Anxious eyes peer up at the rigging, and at me. But I am holding together, swaying and yielding to the tremendous pull of the sails. A thunderous sea hits my lady and I heel over at 45, but I am flexible, for was I not trained in a North American forest in much heavier winds than these? Through a day and a night I battle with the tearing elements and delight in the storm—I am a tree again, with my roots in the sea.

Sketch Book

By A. H. Hughes



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Here is another of our Sketch Book series, basing sketches on the numerals 1 to 9. Today we have the figure 6, and Mr. Hughes shows how easily and effectively it can be made the basis of simple drawings. It would be a good plan to copy each sketch into a sketch book of your own, and then see what you can do in the way of original sketches based on the same subject. The next number of the series will be published on April 5.

An Uphill Climb

The First Stage of a Strenuous Life, by Sir Evelyn Wrench. London: Ivor Nicholson & Watson. 8s. 6d. net.

STRANGELY enough, after reading of the immense range of activities and experiences packed into the first 30 years of the author's life, it is the picture of the small boy at Eton, converting his hip-bath into an armchair filled with cushions, arranging his books, his atlas, and a glass jar of fruit drops on the floor by his side, and reclining with his feet toward the fire, that remains most vividly. This, he says, was then his idea of bliss.

All his reading, in those early days, was done from the standpoint of the British Empire, and the pages of the atlas were carefully studied in order to discover the spaces colored in red. His youthful prayers, however, covered the world.

After the Eton days pictures follow one another in rapid succession. One sees the young boy on holiday, standing on the tower at Gr. Winterberg, and viewing the panorama of Austria and Germany lying below him. "What a wonderful world it was, how good to be alive and seventeen, with your career ahead of you." Coming down from the tower he wrote a couple of picture postcards and noticed how well they were printed in Germany. Before the year was out he had opened an office in London for the sale of picture postcards, and by the time he was 21 he was selling them in millions, and was acclaimed king of the Picture Postcard World.

Then came the crash.

"Thirty years after I know that my postcard failure was the best thing that ever happened to me and I thank God for that experience," he writes. "No one can be of much use in the world until he has had knocks."

The following year he commenced his brilliant career in the newspaper world. We see him as confidential secretary to Lord Northcliffe, and with ever increasing responsibilities put on his shoulders. We follow him abroad to Canada and the United States as Editor of the Overseas Edition of the Daily Mail, and return with him to Fleet Street to find his sympathies broadened and his vision embracing wider horizons. "My chief interests now," he writes, "were trying to promote the unity of the British Empire, and to improve the relations between the British Empire and the United States." But his cherished idea of starting an Empire Society had to be put away in his office drawer where it remained for four years.

At the height of his business success, and while he was still in high favor with Lord Northcliffe, the turning-point came. Doubts as to whether he was making the best use of his life were constantly presenting themselves and would not be stifled. On May 20, 1910, he attended the Memorial Service for the late King Edward at Westminster Abbey. The music, he wrote in his diary, was wonderful. "As I listened to the organ . . . the scales fell from my eyes. I stood outside my former self, the business organiser, the careerist. Party allegiance fell from me like a worn-out garment. I vowed I would devote my life to great causes—to the Empire, to my fellows."

There followed a mighty wrestling when the time came to burn his boats and follow his vision, and periods of black days when the two voices within him struggled for supremacy. "Why had I started the long uphill climb?" he writes. "Why need I have been dissatisfied with my London office life just when everything was going swimmingly?" And adds, "I could not help the urge in me. It was stronger than myself."

The result was the forming of the Overseas League after a remarkable world tour in 1912-13, and the final severance with the Northcliffe press. At this point the book ends.

The founding of the Overseas League with its 50,000 members, culled from all parts of the British Empire, was later followed by the more embracing organization, the English-Speaking Union, and by the world movement of the All Peoples Association—three mighty achievements, any one of which might have been considered sufficient for the energies of a single man.

The picture of the small boy at Eton remains, but the red spaces in his atlas have merged themselves into the whole.

D. A. L.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Eastern Canada is celebrating this summer three important events in its history, and extends an invitation to all the world to come and join in the festivities.

1st. There will be the Toronto Centennial—May 24-26, celebrating the 100th anniversary of Toronto as an incorporated city.

2nd. From July 2-4 will be the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the landing of Jacques Cartier at Gaspe in 1534.

3rd. And from August 4-6 will be festivities in honor of the 300th anniversary of the founding of the City of Three Rivers, Quebec

On May 21 The Christian Science Monitor will run a full page story with pictures describing these celebrations. Canada promises no stiff formal shows staged for fleeting effect, but rather the enthusiasm of a proud people expressed in a hundred ways. There will be the Old World pomp and color recalling picturesque yesterdays, great war pageants, choral festivities, military manœuvres, symphonic concerts by Toronto's famous symphony orchestra, and many other gala events that will make it a jolly and instructive holiday for the visitor.

Read all about it in the May 21 issue of the Monitor. Send this issue to Canadian friends and relatives, to those who have Canadian interests and to those who want a stimulating and "different" vacation. Fill in the coupon now and send it with your remittance at the rate of 5c a copy.

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The Home Forum

The Person From Porlock

SITUATED a little inshore from the Bristol Channel, the old English town of Porlock doubtless has its share of pleasant features and worthy inhabitants. But it seems likely to be remembered most of all for a blundering disservice to poetry, done by one of its residents more than a century and a quarter ago.

In the summer of the year 1797 Samuel Taylor Coleridge, then living in a farmhouse between Porlock and Linton, in the Exmoor region on the Somerset and Devonshire borders, was reading one day, in "Purchas's Pilgrimage," of the Khan Kubla's command for the building of a palace with a princely garden. In the midst of the narrative the poet fell asleep for three hours, and dreamed an entire imaginative composition, which he was certain was more than two hundred lines in length. The instant he awoke, he excitedly seized his pen and flashed down the verses of the dream-gift, as fast as his hand could speed over the paper.

Then—ah, irremediable disaster!—"A person on business from Porlock" called, so the distressed poet records, who detained him "above an hour"; and to his utter dismay he found, on returning to his desk that, with the exception of some few lines and images, all the rest had been banished from memory by the petty interruption. And the loss could never afterward be repaired.

Was Porlock's "person on business" man or woman, young or old? The designation does not specify. Did he or she call to borrow an umbrella or a half-pound of butter, or possibly to return a ten-shilling loan and, therefore, feel amply privileged to draw out the conversation "above an hour"? No details. But no less deplorable the misfortune and injury to literature.

For Coleridge's "Kubla Khan," even in its fragmentary form that survived the witless intrusion, belongs in the category of true magic, all too rare whether in poetry, music, painting or sculpture.

At the very moment when "the person" was starting from Porlock on the ill-fated trip, the poet in his first rapture, after awaking from the rich dream, was perhaps transferring from his inner "copy" to the tangible manuscript the haunting rhythm of

"In Xanadu did Kubla Khan
A stately pleasure-dome decree:
Where Alph, the sacred river, ran
Through caverns measureless to man
Down to a sunless sea."

He longed to pause a little to savor the eerie charm of the phrases, with their sonorous *ritardando* of "Down to a sunless sea"; but no moment must be spared in the attempt to transcribe the entire dream-poem before it should dissolve into oblivion.

And some of the lines that follow:

"A savage place! as holy and enchanted
As e'er beneath a waning moon was haunted" . . .

"It was a miracle of rare device,
A sunny pleasure-dome with caves of ice!" . . .

"Weave a circle round him thrice,
And close your eyes with holy dread,
For he on honey-dew hath fed,
And drunk the milk of Paradise."

But even at this moment, alas! the Porlock person is tramping nonchalantly up the farmhouse front walk. And then into the swift netting of the treasure from the depths of the dream-sea, jangles—the door bell! "Perhaps the caller will go away if I do not answer at once. If the person only *knew* how I must concentrate now!" But ring, ring and ring again, persistent, unabashed! "It will drive me wild until I open that door—and perhaps I can dispose of whoever it is, in a moment and rush back to this precious thing with little lost." But horrible dictu!—"above an hour," on and on, utterly devastating, does the portentous visit continue. The magic vision with its exquisite phrases, shapes, colors, all agonizingly fading!

O Porlock, Porlock, how many crimes—!

Ah, but today your estimable poetry-and-romance-shattering Porlockian has a more efficient method. No long trip necessary — just *telephone!* Jingle, jingle, jingle—"Porlock calling—who is this?—O, wrong number!—Sorry—excuse it, please."

And, of course, there is nothing else for the distracted poet, painter or musician to do but "excuse" the futility with whatever resignation can be summoned. But, O all persons from Porlock, though you seem incorrigible, mercifully make your invasions as rare and brief as possible; because, even though your victims endure with heroic patience, the irreparable damage you inflict can never really be excused by austere and beautiful Art herself. E. W.

Among the Glaciers of the Selkirks

As we work our way up the narrow cañons, cut like enormous trenches through the solid rock—oftentimes wading neck-deep through the soft snow—icicles of gigantic proportions, like inverted church steeples, hang from dizzy heights above us. Occasionally a thrilling sound falls on the ear, as one of these monsters, unable to sustain its own great weight, breaks from its place, and plunges into unknown depths, bearing with it everything it touches, the great rocks about us serving as so many sounding-boards to intensify the sound.

Ascending some of the higher points, vast snow-fields are before us, peak after peak rears its white head far in the distance, deep black gorges frown in their ugliness near by. About us stand the mountains in their majestic holy stillness, held in the relentless embrace of the mighty glaciers. Frequently the deep thundering sound of an avalanche is heard, and we cautiously examine our standing-ground.

Pushing on, small glaciers are visible on all sides, winding their way down through the mountain ravines. Ahead of us one of the grandest glaciers of the Selkirks is visible, pronounced by some to be several hundred feet in depth—a sea of ice slowly working its course to the valley below, doing battle with and conquering huge rocks on its way. . . .

One may read for a lifetime and form no conception of such scenes as here present themselves; cold type cannot reproduce them or do them justice.

Turning from the impressive grandeur of this enormous field of ice, the eye wanders off to the "snow-masses" of the wild mountains. The ever changing effect of light and shadow on these snowy peaks and the great white amphitheater are before us, the ensemble forming a wilderness of solitude. We stand and gaze on the entrancing scene so silent and lonely.

This is the home of the big-horn sheep, the mountain goat and the bear, while deer and wapiti are found in plenty farther down. Far below on the mountain trail a band of Indians are jogging along on snow-shoes over the deep snow, swaying, in their usual shuffling gait, with the uniformity of a single man. . . .

Before returning a blaze of sunlight breaks through a rift in the clouds, scattering them, presenting a scene indescribably grand, the vividly blue sky as a background, the white clouds hovering about on their shadowy wings, the sea of ice in varied colors glistening and shining like so many prisms, the panorama of mountain, the whole concourse of whitened peaks reflecting the brilliancy, the frosted trees which catch the sunshine on their icy coats, the soft, white snow sparkling in its freshness—all contribute to the glory of the picture.

The wind has died away, as though its office was now completed; calmness pervades the landscape; we are shut away with nature, so near that we can almost feel the throbbing of her mighty heart. Here she is at home.

As the sun begins to sink, universal silence reigns; all is still save the faint sound of the unseen torrent we had left behind. Nature is at rest.—From "On and Off the Saddle," by Lispenard Rutgers. (New York: Putnam.)

"Put on thy beautiful garments"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH the return of spring, one is aware of a growing loveliness in the ever changing pageant of the out-of-doors. The slender birches and maple trees respond quickly to the increased warmth of the sun, and unfold their tender leaf buds in gold and crimson. Along the city streets the grass is turning green, and in the gardens crocuses are breaking through the dark earth mold. Along the country roads each wayside bush is faintly tipped with rose and bronze and green, and from the plowed fields comes the cheery call of the meadow lark. Yet, in the midst of all this joyous activity, when the outdoor world is glowing with beauty and vigor, mortals are apt to believe that springtime brings to them a sense of weariness, lassitude, and wistfulness.

We read in the book of Isaiah, "Awake, awake; put on thy strength, O Zion; put on thy beautiful garments, O Jerusalem, the holy city." The beauty of spring's awakening may serve to remind us that we also may awaken from the wintry beliefs of sluggishness, discontent, poverty, and self-pity, and put on the beautiful garments of joy and health and confidence in good. Christ Jesus said, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." This divine promise is true for all time and through all seasons, and it may be realized in our experience as we understand and utilize the spiritual facts regarding God and His creation.

Christian Science reveals the spiritual facts about God and man, namely, that God is the Life of man; that there is no power apart from God, and therefore man cannot be overcome by any false sense of a power apart from God. God is divine Mind, and Mind is the source of man's strength. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 14): "Become conscious for a single moment that Life and intelligence are purely spiritual,—neither in nor of matter,—and the body will then utter no complaints. If suffering from a belief in sickness, you will find yourself suddenly well." Thus Christian Science reveals that we can demonstrate health, harmony, and well-being through the understanding of God as eternal Life.

To clothe ourselves in the garments of right thinking, of hope, faith, purity, honesty, gratitude, and trust in good, we must discard, as fast as we are able, the garments of discordant thinking—fear, doubt, anxiety, false values, superstitious beliefs. As we learn of the real man, clothed in "the beauty of holiness," and strive to manifest this man, we shall be able to detect the mean, shabby, ungenerous, unhealthy thoughts which becloud our mental horizons, and disown them as being no part of God's reflection.

Because it seems as though we were at the mercy of hard and unyielding circumstances, we may perhaps have yielded to thoughts of discouragement and bitterness. But, however difficult our problem, the solution lies in awakening to the spiritual understanding of God and His reflection, and in striving to manifest this reflection. Whatever we may be doing, whether or not the work is congenial, we have the God-given ability to think rightly, to know that man in God's image cannot be separated from Him, and that our only need is to reflect Him more and more fully. Then, just as surely as winter gives place to spring, we shall find our right place and our right work, here and now.

Christ Jesus used the little common things of every day to illustrate the spiritual truths which he taught. How tenderly and compassionately he visioned God's tender care for each and every one of His children, when he said: "Are not five sparrows sold for two farthings, and not one of them is forgotten before God. But even the very hairs of your head are all numbered. Fear not therefore: ye are of more value than many sparrows." Sometimes when we may be struggling with the problems of unemployment, competition, and perhaps poverty, these words may seem too transcendental for everyday life; but once having gained the correct sense of God as infinite, unchanging Love, we learn that there is no detail too small to be entrusted to His unfailing, loving law.

For those who, struggling with a troubled sense of existence, seem to have endured the wintry blasts of lack, limitation, and suffering, there is comfort and healing in the clarion call of Christian Science to awaken from their false dream of existence, and learn of the ever-presence and availability of divine Love. Mrs. Eddy, writing of spring in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 331), says, "Thus abiding in Truth, the warmth and sunlight of prayer and praise and understanding will ripen the fruits of Spirit, and goodness will have its springtide of freedom and greatness." So the delicate beauty of spring's awakening brings an added delight when it serves to remind us that the grace and beauty of the kingdom of God are unchanging and eternal.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian.]

Karsavina Enters the Imperial Ballet

When we arrived at the school, the sight of the beadle's livery with the Imperial eagles on it, made me feel very small. We left our coats and wrappings in the vast hall and went upstairs. On the way, Mother gave a final touch to my dress and hair, and said the white set off my sunburn very prettily. In the big room on the first floor there were already many small girls waiting. We waited for some time, and I took the opportunity of going round looking at the portraits of the Imperial family on the walls before a stern-looking lady in black sailed in with six other ladies in cashmere dresses of light blue. They were the directress and governesses. The lady in black went round, saying a few affable words to parents here and there. Mother had told me before that she was a distant relation, and I expected to be petted; but Varvara Ivanovna only looked at me with her cold grey eyes and exchanged greetings with Mother. The governesses arranged us in twos and marched us off to the next room, where benches were set on both sides and a row of tables and seats by the mirrored wall for the examiners. The doors were shut on the waiting parents. I saw Father sitting with other masters, but he did not give me any sign that he noticed me. A few names were read out at a time, and those called came into the middle of the room and stood there while the masters went round looking at them. We first stood still, then we were told to walk, then to run. That was to judge our looks and whether graceful or awkward children. Then we stood with heels together for our knees to be looked at. These preliminary tests took some time, as there were over thirty children. After the first test many were dismissed as unsuitable. . . .

After lunch the music mistress made us sing a scale to judge our ear for music. Examination in reading, writing and arithmetic followed. The final choice was yet to be made, as the number of pupils had to be limited. So we again were led to the big room where the dancing masters sat. Only ten were taken, and I was amongst them. By the time we came home it was six o'clock. All that had happened had to be lived through again in happy conversation.—From "Theatre Street: The Reminiscenses of Tamara Karsavina" (London: Heinemann. New York: Dutton.)

Cricket

Courageous fiddler of the night,
Whose one bright star athwart the dark
Swings like a lantern in the sky,
Guiding the new moon's drifting barque,
What prompts the tune that rises where
All other songs are hushed and still;
The aria that weaves a spell
Under the shadow of the hill?
The tide of stars sweeps rich to ri
Of deep horizons, and the sound
Of earth's last singer thins and fades
A little, lost echo along the ground.

ELEANOR ALLETTA CHAFFEE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Filettino del Lazio (Italy): From a Painting by Mario Vellani-Marchi

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Drinkwater's Shakespearean Début

It was in the late spring of 1904 that Bertie Milligan brought me a message which was to have a far-reaching effect on my life. He had heard of my modest exploits on the amateur stage at Nottingham, and we had even played the Brutus and Cassius scene from Julius Cæsar together on several occasions at parish concerts. He had talked to me often about his friend Barry Jackson, telling me of his enthusiasm for the theater and of his private performances at his father's house, The Grange. . . .

I was presented to Mr. Barry Jackson, then twenty-four, two years older than myself. If you see him today you see him much as he was then, tall, powerfully built, grey-eyed, and rather fair than dark. He was standing with his back to the window, so that I could not see his face very well as I went in. I had heard that he, or his father, was very rich, and I had never met a rich person before. He was cordial at once, and I said that I was very well, thank you. I was then introduced to Mr. Dawes—C. R. Dawes, known to the circle as Tim—who was sitting in the window-bay with an air of unfathomable sagacity tinged with disdain. He seemed to be two or three years older than the rest of us, and was clearly a leader in the councils at The Grange. I felt that to produce a favourable effect on him would be greatly to my advantage.

Nothing happened for a moment or two, and then I said it was a nice garden. Barry Jackson said yes, it was rather a nice garden. Tim Dawes said it was a nice garden, and Bertie Milligan agreed that it was a nice garden. So there was no doubt about that. Jackson asked me if I liked Shakespeare. I said, honestly, that I didn't know very much about him, but that what I did, I liked very much. Mr. Dawes, after some reflection, during which there was a hush, announced that Shakespeare was a great dramatist. Milligan said that so was Beaumont and Fletcher. This took me out of my depth, I not knowing who they was, or were. Fearful lest the topic should be pursued, and my ignorance be exposed, I ventured on the observation that my Father was an actor, and had played Antonio in The Merchant of Venice. Mr. Dawes said that this, like the garden, was very nice. At this point Jackson asked me to sit down, which I did, on a box of water-colour paints. He said that it didn't matter, but I found the crimson lake on the seat of my trousers when I got home at night. Mr. Dawes asked me if I liked Calderon. I replied that I could not read French. It appeared that Calderon was a Spaniard. I felt that my number was nearly up. I merely said that of course he was a Spaniard.

The situation, I felt, was becoming a little strained. Nothing had been said about Twelfth Night, and I had a suspicion that I did not look the sort of actor that was wanted. Milligan tried to get a move on by asking whether a definite date had yet been fixed for the performance. It had. Then suddenly, from Jackson: "What do you think of Twelfth Night, Mr. Drinkwater?" I had taken the precaution of reading it the night before, and said that I thought it was a decidedly good play. Mr. Dawes said that it was a very fine comedy. I assented. Should I like to play Fabian? Point-blank, like that, from Jackson. Now Fabian is notoriously the worst part in the Shakespearean gallery, one of those characters invented by the poet, I always suspect, for the purpose of teaching uppish young actors in the company that they still had a lot to learn. I said that I thought it was a lovely part, and that I should very much like to try it. All right. Rehearsals were to begin on Monday evening. I rose to go. Would I stay to supper? Would Bertie also stay to supper? To my intense relief, he would. Would Tim stay to supper? To my hardly less intense relief, he couldn't. But Tim and I were to become fast friends. And for the moment, all I knew was that I had been given a part in a play by Shakespeare, and that I was going to have supper in a house that I supposed must be very like Buckingham Palace.—From "Discovery," by JOHN DRINKWATER. (London: Benn. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

A Study in Patterns

The photographer had gone out for an hour and there was no one in charge of the exhibition save the caretaker who, quite definitely, held the opinion that the photographs were not much good.

"They're in a room on the third floor," he said in answer to my question. "No, there's no lift, and the stairs is dark."

It was as good as showing me to the door, but I had come a long distance, and was not to be put off.

He shifted his bowler hat to another place on his head, as I had seen men do before when silently protesting, and taking a key from a nail on the wall, proceeded to mount the stairs slowly.

The prints were arranged round the walls of an attic which depended for its lighting on two grimy windows in the sloping roof.

He ran his finger down a typewritten list of titles pinned up on the wall. "'The Wastepaper-basket,' 'Street Lamps,' 'Banisters,'" he read, "that's the sort they are—nothing in them as far as I can see. Who wants street lamps for a picture, or banisters, or wastepaper-baskets? And look at this one—'Cobbles'—what do you make of that?"

He moved across the bare boards to a print on the opposite wall. "Nothing but a bit of a road—that's all that is," he observed. "Anyone could go out with a camera and snap roads if they wanted to."

I examined the print intently. It was a study of pure form without accompaniment, the shadows flowing rhythmically in and out of the sunken sets, the sunny, rounded surfaces suggesting a variety of tones. Strange, I meditated, that I had never caught before the rhythm of cobblestones, although I walked over them every day.

The next print depicted a bare, top-floor landing, bordered on one side with a row of banisters leaning inward. From some window beyond the picture strong sunlight came pouring through the wooden uprights patterning the floor and opposite wall with shadows. Rhythm again, flowing in fascinating, regular lines over the boards, and springing upward at an acute angle. I stood for five minutes absorbing the peculiar beauty of that bare landing before turning to the next study. Here someone had pitched half a dozen dailies away, which, as things will, had formed themselves into a graceful border about the wide brim of a wastepaper-basket, folding one into another like the petals of a flower, with the underlying sheets showing clearly in shadowy forms through the thin layers that covered them. For the first time in my life I realized that old newspapers could be interesting.

A window in a bare wall; a row of ordinary street lamps; the impress of wheels on a damp roadway; the cracks in a piece of broken crockery—all were captivating. And the world was full of windows, and lamps, and roads, and jugs, and other common, everyday things! Was it possible, I asked myself, to discover everywhere the loveliness of pattern?

I hurried from the room and down the dark stairway. The caretaker observed in a monotonous voice that it had come on wet. I had hoped to find a wealth of sunlight and shadow, forgetting the patterns that lie reflected in a rain-washed street. D. A. L.

Harbingers

These are the harbingers of spring—
The daffodil's bright face;
A feather from a robin's wing,
The cherry tree's white lace.
The lift of kites against the sky,
A child's laugh sweet and clear—
They run before to blithely cry
That spring will soon be here!

PEARL LOGAN WOODBRIDGE.

MARIO VELLANI-MARCHI'S picture, "Filettino del Lazio," gives a fascinating presentment of one of those little old closely packed villages of the *Lazio*. This district is the ancient Latium, the strip of land between the Tiber and the Alban Mountains which, in remote times, was the home of the Roman people and from which they victoriously asserted themselves over the Etruscans on the north, the Volscians on the south and the Sabines on the east, subsequently for centuries making their power and influence felt throughout the world.

Mario Vellani-Marchi, who was born at Modena in 1895, now lives in Milan, and, since 1919, has been exhibiting in national and foreign art exhibitions. In 1925 he was awarded the gold medal of the Minister of Public Instruction, at the biennial exhibition of the Brera. Paintings of his are hung in the Gallery of Modern Art in Rome, drawings in the Gallery of Modern Art in Milan, and other works in the communal collections of Bologna and his native city of Modena. He also does much illustrative work for well-known Italian papers and magazines, such as the "Illustrazione Italiana," the "Lettura" and the "Secolo XX," and has collaborated in the staging of various pieces at the famous "Scala" opera house at Milan.

"Mettiti le tue più splendide vesti"

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

COL ritorno della primavera si è consci di una crescente bellezza nel sempre cangiante panorama della natura. Le sottili betulle e gli aceri reagiscono presto al maggior calore del sole, ed aprono i loro teneri boccioli fogliacei, aurei e chermisini. Lungo le vie della città l'erba divien verde, e nei giardini i crochi vengono su attraverso il limo scuro della terra. Lungo le strade di campagna ogni cespuglio presso la via si colora delicatamente, agli apici, di rosa e bronzo e verde, e dai campi arati sale l'allegro grido dell'allodola. Eppure, in mezzo a tutta questa gioconda attività, quando la natura risplende di bellezza e vigore, i mortali tendono a credere che la primavera reca loro un senso di spossatezza, di stanchezza e di melanconia.

Leggiamo nel libro di Isaia: "Risvegliati, risvegliati, rivestiti della tua forza, o Sion! Mettiti le tue più splendide vesti, o Gerusalemme, città santa!" La bellezza del risveglio della primavera può servire a ricordarci che anche noi possiamo risvegliarci dalle credenze invernali dell'infingardia, scontentezza, povertà e pietà di noi stessi, ed indossare le splendide vesti della gioia e salute e fiducia nel bene. Cristo Gesù disse: "Io son venuto perchè abbian la vita e l'abbiano ad esuberanza". Questa divina promessa è vera per tutti i tempi e per tutte le stagioni, e può essere realizzata nella nostra esperienza col comprendere e coll'utilizzare i fatti spirituali rispetto a Dio ed alla Sua creazione.

La Scienza Cristiana rivela i fatti spirituali riguardo a Dio ed all'uomo, cioè, che Dio è la Vita dell'uomo; che non vi è potere separato da Dio, e che quindi l'uomo non può essere sopraffatto da alcun falso senso di un potere separato da Dio. Dio è Mente divina e la Mente è la sorgente della forza dell'uomo. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy scrive (pag. 14): "Divieni conscio per un solo momento del fatto che la Vita e l'intelligenza sono puramente spirituali,—nè nella materia nè da essa,—ed il corpo allora non farà lamenti. Se soffri per una credenza di malattia, ti troverai improvvisamente bene". In tal modo la Scienza Cristiana rivela che possiamo dimostrare salute, armonia e benessere mediante la comprensione che Dio è Vita eterna.

Per rivestirci delle vesti del giusto pensare, della speranza, della fede, della purezza, dell'onestà, della gratitudine, e della fiducia nel bene, dobbiamo scartare appena ne siamo in grado, le vesti del pensiero discordante—paura, dubbio, ansietà, falsi valori, credenze superstiziose. Col venire a conoscere il vero uomo, rivestito "in santa magnificenza", e col cercare di manifestare questo uomo, saremo capaci di scoprire i pensieri spregievoli, bassi, egoisti, malsani, che rannuvolano i nostri orizzonti mentali, e negarli, in quanto che non fanno parte della riflessione di Dio.

Perchè sembra in un certo modo come se noi fossimo alla mercè di circostanze aspre e restie, abbiamo potuto forse cedere a pensieri di scoraggiamento e di amarezza. Ma, per quanto difficile sia il nostro problema, la soluzione consiste nel risvegliarci alla comprensione spirituale di Dio e della Sua riflessione, e nello sforzarci di realizzare questa riflessione. Checchè noi stiamo facendo, che il lavoro ci sia gradito o no, noi abbiamo l'abilità concessa da Dio di pensare correttermente, di sapere che l'uomo nell'immagine di Dio non può essere separato da Lui, e che il nostro unico bisogno è di riflettерLo sempre più completamente. Allora, colla sicurezza colla quale l'inverno cede il posto alla primavera, noi troveremo il nostro giusto posto ed il nostro giusto lavoro qui e subito.

Cristo Gesù si servì delle piccole cose ordinarie di tutti i giorni per illustrare le verità spirituali che egli insegnava. Con quanta tenerezza e compassione egli contemplò la tenera sollecitudine di Dio per ognuno e tutti i Suoi figliuoli, quando disse: "Cinque passeri non si vendon per due soldi? Eppure non uno d'essi è dimenticato dinanzi a Dio; anzi, persinò i capelli del vostro capo son tutti contati. Non temete dunque; voi siete da più di molti passeri". A volte, quando contendiamo forse con i problemi della disoccupazione, della concorrenza e forse della povertà, queste parole possono sembrare troppo trascendentali per la vita quotidiana; ma, avendo finalmente raggiunto il giusto senso di Dio quale infinito, immutabile Amore, impariamo che non vi è dettaglio troppo minuscolo per essere affidato alla Sua legge sicura, amorevole.

Per coloro che, lottando con un senso turbato dell'esistenza, sembrano aver sopportato le raffiche invernali della mancanza, della limitazione e della sofferenza, vi è conforto e guarigione nell'appello stentoreo della Scienza Cristiana a risvegliarsi dal loro falso sogno di esistenza ed a venire a conoscere l'onnipresenza e l'accessibilità del divino Amore. Mrs. Eddy, scrivendo della primavera in "Miscellaneous Writings" (pag. 331), dice: "Rimanendo così nella Verità, il calore e la luce solare della preghiera e della lode e della comprensione matureranno i frutti dello Spirito, e la bontà avrà la sua primavera di libertà e di grandezza". Così la delicata bellezza del risveglio della primavera reca un'altra delizia quando serve a ricordarci che la grazia e la bellezza del regno di Dio sono immutabili ed eterne.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Financial: Market Quotations

Slightly Better Tone Appears In Security Market

Trading Dwindles Down to Small Proportions—Metals Higher

By Forrest Price

Although spring is here, stocks are still hibernating.

It was a sleepy old market. Today's trading dwindled down almost to the vanishing point. It was nearly trendless.

Price changes mostly were on the up side, but the improvement was so minor as to be without much significance.

However, there was improvement. There was no particular reason for the slightly higher prices other than a growing conviction that there would be no automobile strike.

It was calculated that so disastrous to the entire recovery program would be an important strike of the kind that the President would bring forth all the power of his office to prevent it. And that power is considerable.

It also was expected that the railroad labor problem will be solved before it reaches the danger point.

The bill for regulating the stock exchanges remains a serious obstacle to trading.

Some of the non-ferrous metal and gold stocks held the center of the stage today, recording substantial gains while most everything else stood still. No special news was forthcoming to account for the higher metal prices.

Trading became more active in the last half hour, and prices ruled higher.

Total sales amounted to about 1,000,000 shares.

Bond prices had a tortuous career and price changes were nominal. Some of the higher-grade corporate issues held around yesterday's prices, and others dropped off slightly. In the foreign group some of the German obligations sold off.

There was a late upswing in wheat prices, but the closing was a little wabbly. Among the other commodities, cotton made a small gain.

Whether it is a coincidence or not the fact is worth noting that the sharp decline yesterday in the prices of New York Stock Exchange seats and a New York Curb Exchange seat follows a rise of $6000 in the sale of a seat on the Toronto Stock Exchange. The claim is made that the proposed federal regulation of the stock exchanges would seriously impair the brokerage business in the United States. It is anticipation of this which led some members of the New York Stock Exchange to inquire into the trading facilities in Canada.

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP)—Stocks steadied today under the influence of renewed hope for a peaceful solution of the Labor problem.

While both the automobile manufacturers and union officials appeared to be standing by their guns, it was reported the President had not despaired of a settlement of the threatened motor strike.

Shares of U. S. Smelting got up 3 points, and McIntyre and Dome advanced about a point each to new highs for the year. Alaska Juneau and Cerro de Pasco were also firm.

Chrysler, General Motors and Auburn were up fractionally to a point. New York Central, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio gained as much.

Small advances were recorded by United States Steel, American Telephone, du Pont, Montgomery Ward, American Commercial Alcohol, Western Union and United Aircraft.

Advance of fractions to more than a point prevailed in the late dealings but trading dragged. Rails and motor shares rallied. U. S. Smelting got up around 4 points. Santa Fe and McIntyre Porcupine rose about 2 each. U. S. Steel, General Motors, New York Central, case and American Telephone improved around a point each.

Government Maturities

There were many conjectures in banking circles as to the plan which the Treasury will adopt to meet the maturity on April 15, of some $1,000,000,000 of called Library Loan 4¼s. It was thought by several bankers that a long-term bond issue at a lower interest rate would be decided upon. A bond offering of this sort, it was believed, would be over-subscribed on a cash basis, because of the huge excess reserves of the banks, and holders of the maturing loan could be paid off in cash.

Further indications of economic improvement were seen in the report of the country's bank clearings for last week. These showed a gain of $299,586,000 to a total of $5,156,839,000, or a percentage increase of 13.2.

Bond Prices Heavy

There was little buying interest in listed bonds during the early trading today, and prices over a considerable part of the general list inclined to heaviness.

U. S. Governments eased a bit, but most of the high grade ratings of the corporate division were firm around yesterday's quotations.

Lack of buyers rather than pressure of offerings accounted for moderate losses in issues like Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s, St. Louis & San Francisco 4½s, North American Co. 5s, New York Central 5s, Postal Telegraph 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Detroit Edison 4½s and Goodyear 5s.

A little improvement occurred in such issues as Canadian Pacific debentures, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Bethlehem Steel 5s and Western Union 5s.

Bank of England Statement

LONDON, March 22 (AP)—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes in pounds: Total reserve increased 382,000; circulation decreased 167,000; bullion increased 115,000; other securities increased 1,127,000; public deposits decreased 77,000; other deposits decreased 4,220,000; notes reserve increased 288,000; Government securities decreased 3,700,000. The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability is 53.06 per cent compared with 51.46 last week. Rate of discount 2 per cent.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1934 Range High / Low; Div. in $; Est. Sales; High; Low; Last Mar. 22; Mar. 21

11¾	6¾		Adams Express	1200	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9¼
34⅝	16	1	Adams Millis	1700	31⅛	30⅝	31⅜	30⅝
11⅝	7¾		Addressograph	900	10	9⅛	10	9½
106½	94½	3	Air Reduction	800	98	96	96	95
3¼	1⅛		Airway Elec App	600	2¾	2¾	2¾	
33⅞	19¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	9500	21¼	20⅝	21	20½
8¼	2⅜		Alleghany Corp	9000	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
14⅜	5⅝		Allegh pf ww xxx	200	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
12½	8¼		Alleghany pf xw	200	8	8	8	
168¾	144	6	Allied Chem	1000	149½	147¼	149½	148¼
23⅜	16½		Allis Chalmers	900	19¼	18⅜	19¼	18⅝
7¾	4		Amal Leather	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	6
45	35	.50	Amal Leather pf	100	40	40	40	40
50⅜	41½	2	Amerada	1400	49	47⅞	49	48⅜
23	14½		Am Bank Note	800	18¼	18	18½	18
49¾	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	46½	46½	46½	46
12¾	7½		AmBeet Sugar	400	10¼	10	10¼	
64	46½		Am Beet Sug pf	50	56	56	56	
38	28	.80	Am Brake S&F	300	31¾	31⅜	31⅝	31¼
107	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	105½	105½	105½	105½
107⅜	94⅛	4	Am Can	1400	98¼	97⅛	98⅛	97¼
33⅞	23¼		Am Car & Fdry	900	28¼	27	27½	27¼
62½	47¾		Am Com Alcohol	1400	51	50	51	49¾
5	2⅜		Am Encaustic T	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
10½	6		Am European	300	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7½
13⅜	7¾		Am & For Pow	1000	10⅜	9¾	10¼	10
30	17		Am & For Pow pf	100	31¾	31¾	31¾	
35	12		Am & For Pow 6	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅛
17⅜	9¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	100	12½	12⅛	12½	12
22⅝	17¼	1	Am Hawaiian	100	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
10½	7¼		Am Hide & L	100	9	9	9	9
42⅛	30¾		Am Hide & L pf	100	37¾	37½	37¾	38
10	6½		Am Ice	400	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	9
45	38½	6	Am Ice pf	200	43½	43	43½	
11	6½		Am International	400	8½	8⅜	8½	8⅜
38⅜	28¾		Am Locomotive	700	33	31½	33	32
74⅞	50		Am Loco pf	200	65	65	65	64
9⅜	3¼		Am Mach & Met	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	
27⅝	18		Am Metal	3600	23¾	22	23¾	22¼
34⅝	21	1½	Am News	80	30	29½	30	30
12¼	5½		Am Power & Li	1400	9½	9	9⅛	9¼
28⅝	13⅞	1¼	Am P&L$5% pf	700	19	19	19	18⅝
17⅜	13⅜		Am Radiator	3000	14½	13⅞	14⅜	14
28¼	17½		Am Rolling Mill	5100	23⅝	23⅛	23½	23⅜
7⅜	3¼		Am Seating	100	5	5	5	5
51¼	40⅜		Am Smelt & Ref	4700	43	40⅜	43	41⅜
84½	71¼		Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	110½	110½	110½	
26½	19¼		Am Steel Fdries	1200	21	19½	20⅜	20¼
81	68	2	Am Steel F pf	110	71	69½	69½	
44¼	37	2	Am Stores	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	40½
61	48	2	Am Sugar Ref	300	51	50¼	50¼	52
110½	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	108	108	108	
125¼	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	2700	119	117½	118¾	117½
28⅜	7¾		Am Type F pf	160	21	18⅜	21	19½
27⅝	16¾	1	Am Wat W & E	1900	20½	20¼	20¾	20⅜
17½	11⅜		Am Woolen	200	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14
83⅜	61⅜	1⅜q	Am Woolen pf	200	72¾	72¾	72¾	73¾
4¼	1¼		Am Writ Pap	700	3⅞	3⅜	3¾	3¾
14⅜	8¼		Am Writ Pap pf	100	12	12	12	
9	5⅜		Am Zinc Lead&S	300	7	7	7	7
17⅜	13½		Anaconda Cop	4700	14⅜	14	14¼	14⅛
24⅜	18	.60	Anchor Cap	100	20	20	20	
33	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	200	30½	30½	30½	30¼
6⅞	4¼		Armour Ill A	1900	6	5⅝	6	5⅝
3⅜	2¼		Armour Ill B	400	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝
65¼	55		Armour Ill pf	400	59½	59½	60¼	57¾
9	4¼		Atlroom oCrp	20	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7½
9	5		Art Metal Const	20	7	7	7	7
18¼	11⅛		Asso Dry Goods	1900	15½	14¾	15½	15½
73¾	54		Atchison T&SF	2000	66½	64	66	63½
85½	70¼	4.80e	Atchison pf	300	78⅛	78⅛	78⅝	78¾
54⅛	39		Atl Coast Line	300	46	46	46	46
35¼	28¼	1*	Atl Refining	2700	30½	29¾	30⅛	30
99¼	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	250	96¼	96	96	96
16¾	7½		Atlas Tack	100	14½	14½	14½	14⅛
57⅜	47⅞	2	Auburn Auto	1900	53¼	50½	53	51¼
10⅜	5⅜		Aviation Corp Del	3000	8¼	7⅝	8⅛	7⅞

—B—

16	11		Baldwin Loco	3200	13⅛	13	13⅜	13
55	35		Baldwin Loco pf	600	50	49	50	50½
24½	22¼		Balt & Ohio	3000	28¾	27½	28¾	27⅜
37⅝	24½		Balt & Ohio pf	600	30½	30	30½	30⅛
46⅞	39¼	2½	Bangor & Aroos	200	42	42	42	42
10	7¾		Barnsdall A	1700	8¼	8	8¼	8
18	10⅝		Beatrice Cream	200	14½	14¼	14¼	14½
35	31	2	Beech Creek	30	35	35	35	
14¼	8⅞		Belding Hem	1100	13	12¾	13	12⅞
18	12½	1½	Benefl Ind I	3000	16⅞	16½	16⅞	16⅝
33⅞	16⅛		Bendix Aviation	2700	18⅞	17⅝	18⅞	18⅛
33⅜	26⅜	.25b	Best & Co	400	33	32½	33	33¾
49½	34⅜		Bethlehem Steel	8000	41⅝	39¾	41	40⅛
82	65¼		Beth Steel pf	200	73¾	73¼	73¾	72½
40	27	1b	Bigelow Sanford	40	34¼	34	34¼	34⅛
68¾	55	3	Bohn Alum & Br	1000	58	56¾	58	56½
27½	19¾	1.60	Borden	2700	22⅞	22½	22¾	23¼
28⅝	20¾	1	Borg Wagner	1900	25½	24½	25⅝	24⅝
18½	12	.25b	Briggs Mfg	1200	15¾	14⅝	15½	14⅝
20⅜	15	1	Briggs & Strat	200	18	18	18	
38¼	29½		Brooklyn Man T	900	30¾	29½	30¾	29¼
80½	61	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	71	70½	71	
10⅞	7		Brunswick Balke	800	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	
9¾	6¾		Bucyrus Erie	500	7	6⅞	6¾	7
78	63½	2	Bucyrus E pf	50	66	65	65	
14¼	10		Bucyrus E cv pf	500	11¼	10¾	11¼	10⅞
7⅝	5¾		Budd Mfg	700	6	5⅞	6	5¾
37⅜	25		Budd Mfg pf	120	29	27½	29	
5¾	3⅜		Budd Wheel	300	4	4	4	4
15½	7¾		Bullard	400	12½	12	12½	11¾
6	1⅝		Burns Bros A	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
15½	4		Burns Bros pf	170	12¾	12	12	11½
19⅜	15	.40	Burroughs Add	2100	15¾	15¼	15⅜	15½
3	2		Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	
32¾	21⅛		Byers	500	26⅜	26	26¼	26⅜

—C—

27¼	18¾	.25b	Calif Packing	400	23	23	23	23
13¾	7⅞		Callahan Z&L	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
15⅞	9½		Campbell Wy&C	700	14	13⅝	13⅞	13½
6⅝	4		Calumet & Hecla	300	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
29¼	24¼	1	Canada Dry	300	26½	25¾	26½	25¼
18¼	12⅜		Canadian Pacific	12100	17½	16¾	17½	16⅛
33¾	28½	2	Cannon Mills	300	31½	31	31½	31
86⅜	65¼		Case Thresh	2100	71¼	69¾	71	69¼
84½	68	4	Case Thresh pf	50	72	72	72	
32⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1200	29	28	29	28¼
4⅝	3⅜		Celanese Corp	4250	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝
14¼	8½		Celotex Co pf	40	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13
32½	25	1½	Central Aguirre	900	24½	24	24	24¾
12⅜	7¾		Century Ribbon	400	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10¼
40¾	31½		Cerro de Pasco	3100	33⅝	32½	33¼	32
7½	3¼		Certain-Teed	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
46	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	800	40½	39¾	40½	39¼
46⅜	30½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	4100	44½	42¾	44	43¾
5½	2⅞		Chi & Gt West	400	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4½
8½	4¼		Chi Mil & St P	500	6¾	6⅜	6¾	6½
13¼	6⅜		Chi Mil & St P pf	1800	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	10½
15	6⅝		Chi & N'western	7100	13¼	12⅜	13	12⅜
28	13½		Chi & N'west pf	700	23½	23¼	23½	23
6½	2¾		Chi Rock Isl & P	500	4¼	4¼	4½	4⅜
30¾	19¼	1b	Chickasha Cot O	00	28	28	28	27½
11⅜	6		Childs Company	100	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9½
60⅜	49½	1	Chrysler	29800	52¼	49¾	51⅞	50¼
24¾	17½		City Ice & Fuel	500	20¾	20½	20½	20¾
79⅛	67	6½	City Ice & Fuel pf	60	79	79	79	79½
1¼	⅜		City Stores vtc	400	1	⅞	1	1
2½	⅞		City Stores	300	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛
18¼	9⅜		Colgate-Palm-P	2700	16½	15¾	16½	15½
87	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	600	86½	86	86	85
28½	18		Collins & Aikman	1400	23¾	22¼	23¾	22½
8¾	3⅜	h	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6½
40⅜	27		Colo & Southern	10	34½	34½	34½	34
33¼	20		Colo & So 1pf	40	25¼	24½	25¼	
19¼	11¼	.50	Columbia Gas	4800	15⅞	15½	15¾	15½
26½	23		Columbia Pic vte	300	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
71	58	2	Columbian Carb	600	66	67¼	68	66¾
32	18¾	1	Comm Credit	2100	29¾	29	29¾	29¼
29	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	20	27	27	27	
87⅜	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	1200	55¼	53¾	55	53¾
105	91	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	104½	104½	104½	104
36¾	26	.60	Comm Solvents	22600	29	28	29	28¼
3¾	1⅜		Comwlth & Sou	8900	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
44⅞	21½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	400	39½	38½	39⅞	38
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	500	27½	26½	27⅛	26¾
5¾	2½	.50b	Consol Film Ind	200	4	4	4	4½
17½	10⅞		Consol Film I pf	400	15¾	15½	15¾	15
47⅞	35⅝	3	Consol Gas	4700	39½	38¼	39½	38¾
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas pf	500	89¼	88⅝	89¼	89
4⅜	2½		Consol Laundries	100	3	3	3	2⅞
14¼	9¾	.28b	Consol Oil	6800	12½	12	12½	12
6¼	2¾		Consol Rys Cu pf	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
2½	⅞		Consol Textile	100	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	1⅝
9½	6⅛		Container A	1500	8¾	8½	8¾	
4½	2⅜		Container B	100	5	5	5	5
2⅜	1		Cont Baking B	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
81½	75	3½	Cont Can	1300	76½	75½	76½	76¼
34½	23¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	500	31	30¾	30¾	31
2¾	1½		Cont Motors	700	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
20⅜	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	4900	19⅛	18½	18⅞	18½
84½	70½	3	Corn Products	300	71	70¾	70¾	70¾
143	135	7	Corn Prod pf	10	143	143	143	143
9⅞	3¾		Coty	400	7⅝	7	7¼	7½
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	300	32⅝	32½	32⅝	32½
15	8		Crosley Radio	100	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	13¾
36½	29		Crown Cork & S	100	30	30	30	29
6¼	3⅞		Crown Zellerbach	1200	5⅜	5¼	5½	5⅜
38⅜	21⅜		Crucible Steel	600	31	28¾	31	30
9⅞	3½		Cuban Am Sug	1800	7	6¾	7	6¾
47⅜	20½		Cuban Am S pf	20	38½	38½	38½	
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	44½	44½	44½	
28¼	13½		Curtis Publishg	200	23¼	21¾	22¼	21½
71	43½		Curtis Pub pf	700	69	68	69	67
5¼	2½		Curtiss-Wright	7500	4¼	4	4¼	4⅛
11	5¼		Curtiss-Wright A	5900	10¾	9¾	10⅜	9¾

—D—

8¼	6	.20b	Davega St	100	7	7	7	7
34½	26½		Deere & Co	2400	29⅜	28½	29	28¾
33¾	22½		Del Lack & W	3100	29	27	28	28¾
11⅞	5¾		Denver R G pf	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
86	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	79¼	79½	79¼	
42½	29	1¼	Devoe & Ray A	100	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	
33⅜	24⅜	1	Diamond Match	200	24¼	24¼	24½	24⅜
31½	29	1½	Diamond Mt pf	200	29¾	29¾	29¾	30½
38¾	32	1*	Dome Mines	3800	35	37½	38⅝	37½
23	10	1.20t	Dominion Stores	700	20½	20⅜	20½	20½
28½	14¼		Douglas A	10600	26⅝	24¾	26⅝	25
103⅞	90⅝	2	du Pont de Nem	2800	95½	93¼	95¾	93⅝

—E—

12¾	5½		Eastern Roll Mill	500	9¾	9¼	9¾	10
93¾	79	3	Eastman Kodak	1600	88½	87½	88½	87⅝
22⅜	13¼	.35b	Eaton Mfg	1200	19⅝	19¼	19½	19¼
19½	11½		Eitingon Schild	500	16¾	16¼	16½	
31⅝	18½		Elec Auto-Lite	2700	28¾	26⅞	28¾	27⅜
7⅞	3¾		Elec Boat	800	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6
7½	4¼		Elec & Mus Ind	1600	6¾	6¼	6¾	6⅝
9⅝	4½		Elec Pow & Lt	900	7¾	7¼	7¾	7¼
20¼	8¾		Elec Pow & L pf	200	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	15
19⅝	8		El Pw&Lt 6% pf	100	14½	14½	14½	14
58	44	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	46	46	46	46½
17⅞	⅞		Elk Horn Coal	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3¾	1½	h	Elk Horn Coal pf	400	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
8¾	4¾		Engineers Pub S	100	6¾	5¾	5¾	5⅝
10⅝	8¾	1	Equitable Off Bld	400	9	8⅝	9	9
28⅞	13⅞		Erie RR	2200	20¾	20	20¾	20½
19¼	16		Erie RR 1pf	400	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
23⅜	9		Evans Products	1400	20⅝	19	19⅝	19¾
9	4		Exchange Buffet	90	8⅛	8	8⅛	8

—F—

18	7		Fairbanks Morse	400	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	15¼
61	30		Fairmanks M pf	130	50	50	50	50
11½	7¼		Fed Lt & Trac	400	8¾	8¾	8½	9¼
8¾	6		Fed Motor Typ	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	
62	34½	6	Fed L12& Tr pf	30	57	57	57	
8⅝	3		Fed Screw W	200	4½	4½	4½	
34½	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F in	100	31	31	31	31
11	7	.64	Fifth Ave Bus	240	7½	7½	7¾	7½
27	25	.80	Filene's Sons Co	30	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
25½	18	.50	Firestone T & R	900	21¾	20½	20⅝	20½
81½	71	6	Fihstn T&R pf A	100	81½	81½	81½	81½
61⅜	44½	2½	Flrsn Nat Stores	200	60½	58½	60½	58½
17⅝	9⅜		Follansbee	1600	12½	12½	12⅝	13
22	13		Foster-Wheeler	800	18⅝	18	18⅝	18¼
17¼	12¾		Foundation	100	13½	13½	13½	13¾
17⅜	12¼	..	Fox Film A	400	15¼	15	15⅛	15

—G—

63	38½	7	Franklin Sim pf	80	49½	48	49½	48
60⅝	43	2	Freeport Texas	1400	42¾	41¼	42¼	42
17	8		Fuller 3pf	20	13	13	13	14½

—G—

11⅜	7⅞		Gen Am Inv	800	9¾	9½	9¾	9⅞
43⅜	33½		Gen Am Trans	1400	39	37½	39	38
21⅝	15½		Gen Asphalt	800	17⅜	17⅛	17¾	17⅝
14⅜	11	1	Gen Baking	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¾
108½	101½	8	Gen Baking pf	10	102	102	102	103¼
10½	5¾		Gen Bronze	600	9	8⅜	9	9
6⅛	3⅜		Gen Cable	300	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
12	6		Gen Cable A	400	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	9¼
25¼	18½	.80	Gen Electric	11200	22	21	22	21
12⅜	11⅜	.80	Gen Elec Sp	1500	13½	13¼	13½	13¼
36⅞	32⅝	1.80	Gen Foods	1200	33½	33⅛	33⅞	33½
1⅜	¾		Gen Gas & E A	900	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
54½	54	3	Gen Mills	100	54¼	54¼	54¼	54½
106	103	6	Gen Mills pf	100	106	106	106	
43	33⅛		Gen Motors	29800	37½	36	37½	36
60⅞	49⅜	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	800	98½	98⅛	98½	98⅛
17¾	10½	.15b	Gen Print Ink	50	16	16	16	15
5⅝	2½		Gen Pub Service	400	4½	4	4½	4
45⅜	33	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	41½	41	41½	40
24⅝	15⅜		Gen Realty	100	21½	21½	21½	21½
23⅜	10⅝		Gen Refractories	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
12½	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	900	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
6¾	4½		Gimbel Bros	800	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
24⅝	18⅝	1	Glidden	1900	24	23⅝	24	23¾
99½	83	7	Glidden ppf	110	98¾	98	98¾	98
90½	82	4	Gobel (Adolf)	700	8½	7⅞	8½	8⅛
22⅝	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	900	19⅝	19⅜	19½	18⅞
18	13⅜		Goodrich	3400	16	15⅝	16	15½
41⅜	33⅜		Goodyear	4200	36⅞	35	35¾	35
86½	78	4	Goodyear 1pf	600	76	75	75	77¾
11⅜	7		Gotham Silk Hos	500	9½	9¼	9¼	9¼
4½	2¾		Graham Paige	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
13⅝	8		Granby	700	10½	10	10	10¼
8¾	4		Grand Union	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	8
40⅜	34	1	Grant (WT)	100	35½	35½	35½	35
32½	18¾		Great Nor pf	2300	28¼	27	28½	27½
15½	11	.80b	Great Nor Ore	400	13¾	13	13

Financial: News and Comment

Industrial Rise Exceeds Regular Seasonal Upturn

Statistics Show February and March Active Period for Basic Industries

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 22—Gains of more than seasonal proportions in industrial production, primary distribution and retail trade are reported for February and the first half of March in the current monthly review of the Conference of Statisticians in Industry of the National Industrial Conference Board just made public.

Basic industries showing substantial advances in production were automobiles, steel and iron, bituminous coal and electric power. Building and engineering construction, alone of the basic industries, declined, which is said to be due to the unusually inclement weather and a sharp decline in publicly financed awards.

Production of passenger cars and trucks in February in the United States and Canada, is estimated at 238,000 units, a gain of 42 per cent over that in January and 116 per cent above a year ago. Automobile production in March to date shows an extension of February gains, the report adds.

Steel production expanded rapidly in February as compared with January and continued to increase in the first half of this month. Steel operations last month were at 42.8 per cent of capacity, compared with 34.1 per cent the month before and 20.8 per cent a year ago.

Electric power production in February rose more than seasonably, due in large part to emergency electric heating brought on by the record-breaking cold weather prevailing over the northeastern states for the entire month. February output was 2.1 per cent above January, 14 per cent above a year ago and 0.5 per cent above the 1933 peak for August, the Conference Board says.

Publicly financed construction in February was 2½ times as large as privately financed, having declined from five times as large in January, according to the report. Awards during the month were 53 per cent under the 1933 peak in December. Awards for public works totaled $53,182,000 in February compared with $113,737,000 in January, but compared favorably with $17,236,000 a year ago.

Freight shipments and retail trade advanced by more than seasonal amounts over the January levels, the report notes. Rail shipments of all classes of commodities in February averaging 582,200 cars a week, showed an increase of 6.5 per cent over the January average and were 19 per cent larger than a year ago.

Department store sales increased in February by 1.8 per cent as compared with January and were 16 per cent higher than a year ago.

Commodity Prices Have Tendency to Decline

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 22—With advances numbering only 15, compared with 40 declines, in the weekly tabulation of wholesale commodity prices, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., the halting tendency displayed a week earlier has continued with widening scope into the past week.

Debt Holiday Not Universally Liked In North Dakota

BISMARCK, N. D., March 22 (AP)—Not all business men in North Dakota agree that Gov. William Langer's precedent-shaking debt moratorium is a good thing for them.

The Governor, in declaring it unlawful up to next July 15 to levy on the property of business men in financial distress, said a moratorium is necessary to save hundreds of business establishments from disaster.

The moratorium is along the lines of similar orders designed by Governor Langer to give farmers respite from their creditors.

One group of business men, those who consider their business to be in sound condition, criticize the moratorium on the ground that their creditors may adopt a "C. O. D." attitude until the moratorium order expires.

Creditors, under the Governor's order, may protect themselves from too widespread application of the moratorium benefits by applying to district courts to force payments in cases where it can be shown the business men are able to pay.

While the Governor's proclamation does not state by what authority he takes such a step, Governor Langer declared he is acting under the police powers vested in the chief executive because an emergency confronts the State.

This view he took in issuing several like orders, chiefly on debts of farmers and foreclosure of farm homes, where he said he acted because "the public health, welfare and morals of the citizens" were endangered.

Nonferrous Metals Trade Featured By Activity in Silver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 22 — Silver was the most spectacular of the nonferrous metals during the week because of a rapid succession of favorable and unfavorable developments toward that metal in Washington.

Thus when on Thursday Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau stated that he favored no further action for silver there was a great rush to unload speculative metal. Trading in silver futures on that day was nearly 16,000,000 ounces, one of the most active days in history.

Prices declined nearly 2 cents an ounce then. Next day Speaker of the House Rainey predicted that the Dies silver bill would pass the House on Monday, providing that American agricultural products be traded for silver, whereupon the silver market steadied.

Tin also reached new high levels for the year, selling at one time at 54¾ cents a pound. The bullishness of the tin market was due to the decision of the international tin committee to hold exports down to present quotas despite the fact that consumption appears to have exceeded production for several months.

Copper was more quiet than during the preceding week when about 9000 tons had been sold in the domestic market.

Lead and zinc were quiet and featureless with prices holding to the same levels.

Bank Clearings Are Substantially Higher

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP)—The past week's bank clearings for the the previous week and the corresponding week last year. The total, ponding week last year. The total, according to Dun & Bradstreet, was $5,156,839,000, an increase of $299,586,000 over the week ended March 14 and 8.7 per cent ahead of the corresponding week last year.

During the last three weeks comparable figures for the previous year were not available because of the March, 1933, bank holiday.

New York City clearings were up 6.9 per cent, while the total for all centers outside of New York was 13.2 per cent higher.

Drop in British Overseas Trade Halted in 1933

Imports Rise Mostly of Raw Material for Manufacture of Exports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—The continuous fall of overseas British trade since 1929 was checked last year, according to the annual report of the Liverpool Steam Ship Owners' Association, whose members own 4,070,220 tons gross of steam and motor shipping, comprising 19 per cent of the total British steam and motor tonnage afloat.

The report shows that of the substantial increase in imports virtually the whole was of raw materials for manufacture for export, and due to lower prices the imports, which were heavier by more than 3,000,000 tons, cost the nation nearly £26,000,000 less. Exports for the year were slightly lower, but realized a higher average price.

To Seek More Trade

These more favorable figures, the report indicates, give ground for hope of a beginning of the re-establishment of overseas trade, but, compared with 1913, a wide gap still remains to be bridged, general exports being smaller by 7,000,000 tons, and coal exports by 34,000,000 tons, than those of 20 years ago. Combined imports and exports were 107,000,000 tons, as compared with 149,000,000 tons in 1913, a fall of 28 per cent.

Decreased volume of trade, it is pointed out, was just as great in other countries, and greater in some, and was sufficient to account for the fact that 2,000,000 tons of British shipping, or 11 per cent, was laid up through lack of employment, besides wasted ship carrying power in vessels kept running. Each 100 tons of British shipping which sailed the seas last year carried an average of 92 tons of cargo as compared with an average of 114 tons in 1913.

It was in this extraordinary shrinkage in the volume of cargo to be carried in world trade that the root of the difficulties of British shipping lay, and that deplorable shrinkage was to be attributed mainly to post-war developments of purely national economic policies, the report states.

Moreover, nations which had taken the lead in making international trade impossible had been equally active in bringing into existence at prodigious cost a mass of shipping tonnage far in excess of the world's needs for ocean-carrying power. The disproportion was so great as to render impossible the operation of the international freight market on an economic basis. It was in these circumstances that the future policy of British shipping had to be determined.

England Still Leads

The British mercantile marine is held by the report to be still the largest, most up-to-date and efficient of all merchant navies in the world, but with a one-third shrinkage of world trade and, by the action of nations which were determined to run ships under their own flags in international trade, it is carrying little more than 40 per cent of the greatly diminished world trade. A warning is issued that no step would be more likely to hinder ocean transport and block the restoration of world trade than a reservation in international transport.

The report also pointed out that less than one-half of United Kingdom shipping finds employment in trade to and from United Kingdom ports, and only about one-third of that employment is in trade between the United Kingdom and other parts of the Empire.

Insolvency Index Below Last Year by 40.5 P. C.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 22 — Dun's Insolvency Index for the first half of March this year shows another slight decline, and now stands at 66.9, a drop of 40.5 per cent from the like period in 1933, when it registered 112.4. Two years ago, it was at the unusually high figure of 163.8.

For the opening months of the year, when commercial defaults always are at a high level, not only as to the number, but generally as to the amount of liabilities as well, the record for 1934 is unusually favorable.

The Insolvency Index for January at 82.5 was only 8.5 points above that of December. For the five years, 1925-1929, inclusive, the average for January was 139.5, which was 27.5 points above December. For the last period mentioned, the decline from December to March was only 1.4 per cent. This year it is 9.6 per cent.

New York Aids About 12,000 Home Owners

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP)—Approximately 12,000 small home owners have been assisted by the New York State office of the Federal Home Owners Loan Corporation, says Vincent Daily, manager.

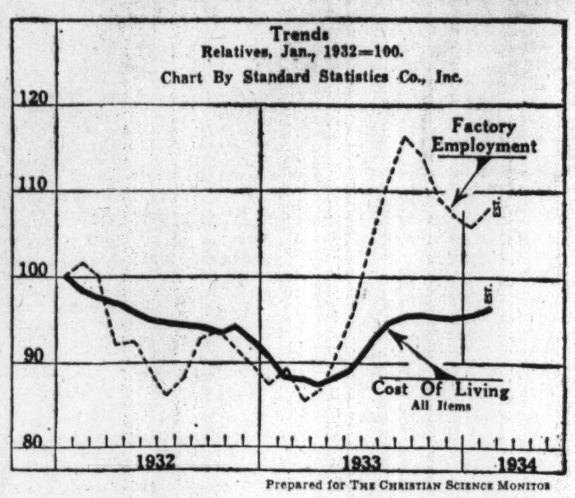
Of 61,841 applications for aid received since the office opened last August, 60,541 had been approved up to March 2 and 40,093 had been completely appraised by March 10.

Mr. Daily said the average loan for the country at large was $3,000 but the New York State average was $6,000 because of the higher property values in the Metropolitan area.

Chile Expects to Effect Succession of Treaties

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 22 (By U. P.)—A rapid succession of trade treaties are expected to follow last week's commercial agreement with Peru. Hopes were expressed by Miguel Crushaga, Foreign Minister, that a treaty with Colombia would be concluded this week. Negotiations would then begin with Cuba, Brazil and United States, he said.

Employment Drop Is Sharp From Peak of Last Autumn



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE increase in factory employment was extremely rapid last summer, but it did not hold the peak established last fall.

The increase in the cost of living was less steep last year, but was steadier.

The World's Business

Mussolini Lends a Hand

THERE was more political than economic significance in the Rome conferences just ended. Premier Benito Mussolini has arrested Austria's drift into Germany's arms. But the troubles along the Danube, which have boded so ill for European peace, will not be settled till the economic situation has been readjusted. Perhaps this is too rash a statement as regards Hungary. Hungary still places at the head of its policy the "rectification" of the peace frontiers imposed by the Treaty of Trianon. By and large, however, the Danubian problem is economic. Toward its solution the Rome accords, signed by Italy, Hungary and Austria, mark a beginning. But only a beginning. The Mussolini plan must first be clarified in detail. All that emerges out of it is that bilateral trade engagements will be negotiated before May. Then, if a real solution is intended, the accords must be extended to other countries having interests in Danubia.

* * *

By Danubia is meant the split-up parts of the old Austro-Hungarian empire. The dual kingdom was dispersed mainly among five sovereign states, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia. None of them is anywhere near self-sufficing. Czechoslovakia, industrial as well as agrarian, is the closest to an economic balance. The rest, with the possible exception of Austria, are predominantly primary producers. Hungary's black loam yields a good wheat; Austria's forests contain a timber surplus; Yugoslavia has always been noted for the quality of its pigs; Roumania's oil is superabundant. A richer and fuller economic life would logically depend upon the development of exchanges among themselves. Of course a great deal of this extra-Danubian trade has been built up. But it has not been as extensive as it might be. The difficulty, so far as it applies to the Danubian countries is—nationalism. Each state has tried to chase that will-o'-the-wisp called self-sufficiency. In spite of the fact that the goal is plainly impossible of achievement, the quest has gone on, making a bad situation worse. The quest introduces the tariff. And the tariff creates a political force which makes a state willing to sell but unwilling to buy, Chancellor Englebert Dollfuss, for instance, speaks for the Austrian peasantry, who have no desire to see the Austrian gate opened to Hungarian competition.

* * *

The blame, however, is not entirely Danubia's. All the great powers have taken a dog-in-the-manger attitude toward the Danubian problem. When Germany proposed a union with Austria (to be widened along the lines of Briand's pan-European union), France and Italy objected. Germany and Italy opposed the Danubian tie-up proposed by M. André Tardieu. Even a special tariff régime between Austria and Czechoslovakia encountered outside difficulties. Italy's move will no doubt be regarded in Berlin with hostility. Politics play the dominant note in this dog-in-the-manger attitude. Still economics has a part. Both Italy and Germany have a commercial stake in Danubia, which they do not wish to see disturbed by preferential arrangements.

Danubian federation has also been frustrated by a clause in most of the commercial treaties binding the world of nations. This is the famous most-favored nation clause. Britain and the United States are the stoutest defenders of this clause in its unconditional form. If a nation negotiates trade favors with another, then both nations must extend the same favors to outside countries in most-favored national relations with them. This practically bans the quest after closer ties with neighbors. It may be that the interpretation of the clause will be softened by the extension of bilateral trade agreements. But it has certainly damaged the cause of Danubian federation.

* * *

Let us grant that Danubia could reconcile its economic interests. Let us further grant that the great powers could so bury their rivalries as to approve a union. Even then the area could not be self-sufficing. Hence the "intrusion" of Rome is economically logical. Italy has a commercial stake in Danubia. It is high up among the sellers to Roumania and Yugoslavia. It is also high up among the buyers from Yugoslavia and Austria. (Incidentally, the closeness of the commercial tie between Italy and Yugoslavia is in strange contrast with their political rivalry.) But it is Germany to which Danubia must look most of all as both an outlet for surpluses and a source of supplies. Austrian factories require German raw materials. Germany is predominant in the trade relations of Czechoslovakia, Roumania, and Hungary as well as Austria. To prosper Danubia must have wider arrangements.

This means that a curtailment of economic nationalism along the Danube must be accompanied by a similar curtailment in the rest of Europe. That is a tall order. But Briand's dream of Pan-Europe still animates a goodly proportion of Europe's intellectual life. Fear only keeps it from becoming an actuality. Nationalism has gone to lengths which a century hence will look ridiculous. Switzerland is growing "Hungarian" wheat. Hungary is making "Swiss" cheese. Italy, co-signatory of this agreement with Hungary, has been waging a relentless battle these 10 years past to rid itself of dependence upon Hungarian wheat. No other policy has got more attention from Mussolini. It was only a short crop that enabled him to give a sizable order to Hungary on the eve of this conference. As for France and Germany, both countries encourage an agriculture which, in the larger scheme of things, is not worth the expense. All Europe has come to regard self-sufficiency as a protection against war.

* * *

To save the Danubian countries from collapse, hundreds of millions of dollars have been poured into them. Lending has been the favorite French recipe for Danubian unrest. Loans, however, merely postpone such a problem as this. All they mean is that the recipients are getting their supplies on credit. Sooner or later they must be repaid. Then the creditors are driven back to the hard fact that only with a surplus of exports over imports can debtors pay back loans or even keep up interest. And loans make the underlying problem even more difficult. For these countries must not only increase their buying and selling as independent countries; they must do more selling than buying as debtors. The creditors should logically receive the surplus—or readjust the debts.

* * *

The United States has been party with the rest of the creditor nations in gorging Danubia with loans. Greece, Poland, and Bulgaria, and Danubia have absorbed no less than $650,000,000 of American money. How much of this money can be salvaged depends upon the manner in which the Rome accords are extended.

H. B. E.

United States Crude Oil Production Up

TULSA, Okla., March 22 (AP)—All flush areas combined last week to push United States crude oil production up 62,692 barrels in daily average, the Oil & Gas Journal says.

Production was 2,447,864 barrels, as compared with a previous average of 2,385,172 and a federal allowance of 2,282,800.

In Oklahoma, with an allotment of 450,000 barrels, produced 510,560 barrels daily, an increase from 477,270 barrels.

Texas, allotted 947,900 barrels, was above the 1,000,000-barrel mark for the average successive week at 1,024,739 barrels. The previous average was 1,018,232 barrels.

California production increased 13,000 barrels to 483,000 daily. The allotment is 453,900 barrels.

Kansas, with 112,300 barrels allowable, increased runs from 113,485 to 124,315 barrels daily; eastern fields, allowed 124,500 barrels, dropped 1000 barrels to 120,000 daily; the Rocky Mountain district, permitted 83,800 barrels, decreased output from 82,940 to 82,260 barrels daily.

Trade Expansion For Netherlands India Visualized

Colonial Products Demand Rises—Government Costs Reduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—A more stable economic régime for Netherlands India is seen emerging out of the trade upheaval of the past five years.

Dr. Hendrik Colijn, the Dutch Premier, struck an optimistic note here recently when he pointed to an increased demand for certain colonial products and to the economies in state expenditure which have amounted to 28 per cent in two years.

The extent to which the Netherlands Indies have been hit by the economic crisis is indicated by the export figures. Exports in 1928 amounted to 1,590,000,000 florins and dwindled away to only 490,000,000 florins in 1933.

The native population is drawing considerably reduced wages from the production of colonial products by western estates, but the Netherlands Indian Government has taken timely measures to lead the native productive forces into right channels, so that the provision of food for the 40,000,000 Javanese is assured.

The quota system has, furthermore, been introduced for imports into Netherlands India, in order to protect Dutch importers, while at the same time providing a useful tool in the negotiations with other countries, for the promotion of Netherlands Indian exports.

As for the financial aspect, it is declared that the state budget for a number of years to come will have to be fixed at 300,000,000 florins. State revenues for 1934 are estimated at 270,000,000 florins, but are expected to rise soon to 300,000,000. In two years' time 29 per cent of the expenditure for defense has been cut, other expenditure by 30 to 35 per cent, while the cost of Government and Justice has fallen 14 per cent.

Bettering of the living conditions of the natives is urged by Dr. Colijn as well as closer coöperation between the Netherlands and the Dutch East Indies.

In order to promote closer understanding the Dutch Premier will fly to the Indies by Royal Dutch Airlines in April or early May next, it is announced.

Argentine Recovery Plans Are Indorsed By Stock Exchange

BUENOS AIRES, March 22 (By U. P.)—President Augustin Justo's recovery program was strongly supported in the recent annual report of the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange, which announced stock sales not exceeded since 1928.

The Bolsa report upheld the executive's reconstruction actions almost in their entirety, approving currency depreciation, thawing blocked exchanges, minimum grain-price guarantees and the Roca agreement with Great Britain. Argentina's action at the wheat conference was also approved, and the Pan-American Conference at Montevideo was declared the "only fruitful international gathering of the year."

Stock sales totaled 672,000,000 pesos last year, the report said, or 248,000,000 more than 1928, largely the result of conversion of internal loans to a lower rate. Stock prices were actually raised by this step, instead of lowered.

Port of Halifax Traffic Heavy

HALIFAX, N. S., March 22 (AP)—Heavy traffic continues through the port of Halifax, and a report of the Harbor Commissioners shows February was the second best month on record.

Cargo handled inward and outward during February totaled 210,255 tons, compared with 162,816 tons in the like month last year.

The record for the port also was marked up this winter, December cargo having totaled 214,444 tons.

Since Jan. 1, 1934 the movement of cargo has shown an increase of 36 per cent.

The number of vessels engaged in transatlantic service entering and clearing during February was 197 compared with 187 in February 1933 and 164 in February 1932.

Bulgaria Is Increasing Its Cotton Production

WASHINGTON, March 22—Cultivation of cotton has notably increased in Bulgaria during the last four years, according to a report from Vice-Consul C. W. Cannon, Sofia, made public by the Commerce Department.

In 1930, the total area planted to cotton amounted to 5462 hectares (a hectare is 2.47 acres), with production in that year totaling 813 metric tons; in 1933 the total acreage had increased to 20,000 hectares, with production amounting to 3894 metric tons.

Import regulations of Bulgaria prohibit cotton dealers and manufacturers from importing foreign cotton until the domestic crop has been marketed, setting a minimum price on the home product. Increasing domestic production is bringing about a marked reduction in the cotton import trade.

Bulgarian cotton, the report states, is of very good quality and rated superior to the Indian product. The fiber is good, though not so long as the high-grade Egyptian cotton.

Total imports of raw cotton into Bulgaria in 1933 amounted to approximately 4600 tons, of which the United States is estimated to have supplied about 50 per cent.

Heavy Panama Canal Traffic Manifests World Trade Gains

COLON, Panama, March 22 (AP)—The world's freight traffic passing through the Panama Canal, which has mounted steadily in volume since last year, is cited as a definite index of increased buying in both hemispheres.

A total of 18 freighters locked through the canal yesterday, en route to the Atlantic from the Pacific, carrying 153,419 tons of cargo for the United States and Europe. One passenger vessel, the Arandora Star, northbound, went through but carried no cargo.

Six vessels passed through southward, carrying more than 23,500 tons of cargo, bringing the day's total to 166,878 tons.

The total of 25 ships which passed through the Canal both ways recalled the boom days of five and six years ago.

Tuesday a total of 24 ships moved through the Canal, 15 of them heading northward, one freighter, "Steel Ore," passed through carrying a cargo of 21,700 tons of iron ore for Baltimore, Md.

Included in the day's shipping were two nitrate ships, one bound for the Azores and the other for Savannah, Ga.; sugar, from the Philippines, en route to the United States, en route to Europe; lumber from the West Coast, headed for the East Coast and Europe, while one vessel came from Vladivostok, loaded with soy beans for England.

Steel Production Is Undiminished In Labor Crisis

The labor crisis in the automobile industry finds steel production undiminished, says Iron Age. While new business from the motorcar builder has dropped materially, shipments against past commitments have held up surprisingly well. Whatever recession in demand is traceable to the difficulties confronting the automotive trade has been offset by heavier orders from the railroads and other sources.

Failure of Presidential intervention to avert a clash between organized labor and automobile industry might be followed by rather general suspension of steel shipments to motorcar makers, with resumption dependent on the severity and duration of the strike.

The plan of attack of the American Federation of Labor is to order strikes only in plants where it believes it has a majority of employees within its ranks. But there is little doubt that if the strike should gather momentum, it would spread to other plants, with the possible exception of the Ford Motor Company, and might finally extend to other industries, including steel.

Meanwhile steel production is unchanged from a week ago at 48½ per cent of capacity. The Chicago rate is off two points to 47 per cent of capacity, but operations at Pittsburgh and in the Philadelphia district have risen one point each to 32 and 34 per cent respectively. Output in other centers is holding at recent levels.

Big Jump in Spanish Potash Sales Noted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—A large increase in Spain's potash trade is accentuated by comparison with decreasing returns for other trades. Exportation of potash in 1933 was seven times what it was in 1930. The United States has now become a large consumer of this Spanish product.

French capital, invested in 1929 in the valuable potash fields of Syria is largely responsible for their rapid development. The principal syndicate exploiting these fields alone produces between 1900 and 2000 tons a day.

The total exports, taking the annual period of January to October, rose from 19,000 tons in 1930 to 140,000 in 1933. Despite competition from France and Germany, the chief producers, the Spaniards invaded the Dutch market so successfully that 68,000 tons were disposed of there last year.

An important factor favoring Spain has been the low peseta exchange.

England May Show Surplus Of $150,000,000 for Year

LONDON, March 22 (AP)—With the end of the fiscal year only 11 days away the possibility is seen that Great Britain may have a budget surplus of about $150,000,000.

The current surplus of $110,000,000 compares with a current deficit of $200,000,000 at this date a year ago.

Loans-to-Industry Bill Is Referred To Subcommittee

Senate Group to Resolve Conflicting Federal Reserve-RFC Views

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—A sharp conflict in views developed in the Senate Banking Committee yesterday over the alternate proposals submitted by the Federal Reserve Board and the Reconstruction Corporation for direct loans to industry, resulting in the submission of both to a subcommittee for further study.

Chairman Fletcher said the subcommittee probably would hold hearings before acting.

"The point seems to be," he said, "that if the Federal Reserve Credit Bank set-up is created there may not be need for the RFC or vice versa."

Approve Export Loans

The committee approved two bills extending RFC powers, however, one to permit loans through export banks to finance foreign trade, and the other to permit the corporation to accept new security in the reorganization of railroads.

Almost the full membership of the committee attended an executive session at which the legislation was discussed. Jesse H. Jones, RFC chairman, participated.

Mr. Jones reiterated to reporters later that there was no conflict between the two private credit plans, asserting the RFC proposal was temporary, while the Reserve Board plan was permanent.

The latter was submitted to Congress Monday by President Roosevelt with a letter recommending it. The President has not expressed his view on the RFC proposal.

Under the Reserve Board plan a system of 12 credit banks would be set up in Federal Reserve districts for making loans up to five years through banks or directly, while under the alternate bill, the RFC would extend such loans through its present set-up.

RFC To Own Stocks

Mr. Jones explained to newspapermen the foreign trade bill would permit the RFC to own all the stock, both common and preferred, in any export banks now set up or hereafter created to finance foreign trade.

The two banks already created, he said, have been established with the use of public works funds. He said no new banks were now contemplated, but the bill would give authority for them if they were desired.

The railroad reorganization bill would permit the RFC to agree to the reorganization of railroads on the same terms as other creditors and compromise its claim to the same extent.

Mr. Jones said only 14 rail loans by the corporation were in default and that probably not all of them would be involved.

"Our railroad loans, generally speaking, are in good shape," Jones said. He added the last survey showed that on these loans the collateral held by the RFC was less than $30,000,000 short of covering them.

Highest Price Paid For Cotton in Three Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENWOOD, Miss., March 22—"Old Time" cotton prices apparently are returning. A lot of 240 bales of long staple cotton was disposed of here at a price of 17 cents a pound.

This was the highest price obtained for a lot of this size on the Greenwood market in the past three years. A local firm of cotton factors made the sale to a member of the Greenwood Cotton Exchange.

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Common Stock Dividend No. 73

A quarterly cash dividend for the three months' period ending March 31, 1934, equal to 1½% of its par value, will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on April 16, 1934, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 31, 1934. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

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Mrs. Painter Reaches Final At Longwood

Defeats Margaret Blake 6—0, 6—4 With Brilliant Placements, 36 in All

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., March 22—Playing brilliantly in the first set and tightening her game after losing ground in the second, Mrs. Whitfield Painter of Dedham, Mass., top seeded, advanced to the singles final round in the first New England women's indoor tennis championship at the Longwood Covered Courts this morning. Mrs. Painter, the former Marjorie A. Morrill, defeated Margaret Blake of Brookline, seeded third, 6—0, 6—4, and will meet the winner of the other semifinal match between Marjorie L. Sachs of Cambridge, seeded No. 2, and Helen L. Jones of Beach Bluff, who broke through the seeded ranks yesterday afternoon.

Finals Saturday

The finals in singles, doubles and mixed doubles will be staged Saturday afternoon, with 75 cents admission.

In doubles this morning Mrs. J. Lewis Bremer and Mrs. Walter Trumbull of Boston defeated Mrs. William M. Shedden of Concord and Mrs. Edward K. Nash of Brookline, 6—3, 7—5. Soon after this match Mrs. Bremer and Mrs. Trumbull took on the potential Wightman Cup team of Helen H. Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., a Greater Boston resident this past winter, and Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline. The Bremer-Trumbull team lost the first set at 0—6, but led 3—2 in the second. The score: 6—0, 6—3.

Mrs. Painter scored 36 placements, 19 in the first set and 17 in the second, in defeating Miss Blake this morning. The Dedham player started off by breaking through service with the loss of one point. The third, fourth and fifth games went to deuce, the third twice and the fifth seven times. Mrs. Painter came from behind at love—40 to win the fourth game. Miss Blake was unable to get going against the brilliant cross-court and down-the-line placements, which traveled at such a steaming pace that the Brookline player was seldom able to even start after them.

Two More Deuce Games

The second set saw Mrs. Painter leading, 5—1. At this point Miss Blake found her game as Mrs. Painter tired and took three games in a row to make it 4—5. The tenth game went to deuce twice, but Mrs. Painter ended it with a clever cross-court placement. The point score:

First Set

Mrs. Painter	4	4	6	5	9	4	—	32	—6
Margaret Blake	1	2	4	3	7	2	—	19	—0

Second Set

Mrs. Painter	4	4	1	4	4	4	2	4	2	6	—	35	—	6
Margaret Blake	2	2	4	1	2	2	4	6	4	4	—	31	—	4

Yesterday afternoon Helen Jones defeated the fourth seeded player, Virginia Ellis of Brookline, with steady tennis. The score: 6—3, 6—3. The summary:

New England Women's Indoor Tennis Championships

Singles—Quarterfinal Round

Helen L. Jones, Beach Bluff, defeated Virginia Ellis, Brookline, 6—3, 6—3.

Semifinal Round

Mrs. Whitfield Painter, Dedham, defeated Margaret Blake, Brookline, 6—0, 6—4.

Doubles—First Round

Mrs. Henry R. Guild, Needham, and Margaret Blake, Brookline, defeated Mrs. Amory Goddard, Brookline, and Mrs. Kendall Preston, Brookline, 6—1, 6—0.

Mrs. E. M. Farnsworth Jr., Brookline, and Mrs. T. Richard Madden, Jamaica Plain, defeated Mrs. Homer Albers and Betty Albers, Brookline, 6—4, 7—5.

Second Round

Mrs. Henry R. Guild, Needham, and Margaret Blake, Brookline, defeated Mrs. E. M. Farnsworth Jr., Brookline, and Mrs. T. Richard Madden, Jamaica Plain, 6—0, 6—2.

Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, and Virginia Ellis, Brookline, defeated Mrs. David Stone, Brookline, and Mrs. Nicholas Biddle Jr., Milton, 6—1, 6—0.

Mrs. J. Lewis Bremer and Mrs. Walter Trumbull, Boston, defeated Mrs. William M. Shedden, Concord, and Mrs. Edward K. Nash, Brookline, 6—3, 7—5.

Third Round

Helen H. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., and Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Mrs. J. Lewis Bremer, and Mrs. Walter Trumbull, 6—0, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles—First Round

Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, and Gilbert A. Hunt, Washington, D. C., defeated Louise McNeil and Willard E. Ingalls, Winthrop, 6—0, 6—2.

Mrs. Edward K. Nash, Brookline, and Andre Reggio, Brookline, defeated Anne Upton and Robert Schafer, Cambridge, 6—2, 6—4.

Second Round

Margaret Blake, Brookline, and Edward K. Nash, Brookline, defeated Ruth Aseltine, Winchester, and Robert Decker, Newton, 6—2, 6—2.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Guild, Needham, defeated Helen L. Jones, Beach Bluff, and Dr. E. B. Benedict, Brookline, 6—1, 6—4.

Mrs. Whitfield Painter, Dedham, and Dr. G. Coker Caner, Brookline, defeated Mrs. Amory Goddard and Sam Fitch, Brookline, 6—3, 6—4.

Sylvia Hatch, Winchester, and Henry Holden defeated Nell Baldwin and William V. Tripp Jr., Brookline, 7—5, 6—3.

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, and Raymond B. Bidwell, Weston, defeated Adele Jay and Roger Pettingell, Winchester, 6—0, 6—0.

Virginia Ellis and C. G. Plimpton, Brookline, defeated Katherine Gilbert and Thomas Aldrich, Winchester, 6—1, 6—0.

Bert Pearson In A Double Victory Over Sprint Star

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Ont., March 22—There were several features in connection with the annual indoor track meet of the Ninety-first Highlanders here on Wednesday night. The outstanding one was the double victory of Bert Pearson, 20-year-old local schoolboy sprinter, over Ralph H. Metcalfe, Marquette University star and holder of the United States indoor sprint title. In both the 40 and 60-yard dashes, Pearson finished in front with Metcalfe at his shoulder, and Edwin N. Hall, University of Kansas, third. In the shorter dash, Pearson equaled the Canadian indoor record of 4.6s.

Glenn V. Cunningham, University of Kansas, United States outdoor and indoor mile champion, won the 1000-yard event by a margin of 25 yards over Philip Edwards of McGill University and formerly of N. Y. U. Cunningham set a new Canadian record of 2m. 12 2-5s.

Henry Cieman of Toronto, the Canadian walking champion and holder of a number of titles and records in the United States, broke the world's record for the mile, set by George Goulding in 1910, when he was timed in 6m. 25.7s. in a handicap event. Cieman gave away liberal handicaps to his rivals and finished first. He clipped 2.3s. off Goulding's mark. The time was also one-tenth of a second better than Goulding's world outdoor mark, set in 1910.

Canadian teams won all the international relay races against Marquette University. The results of the open events were:

60-Yard Dash—Won by B. Pearson, Hamilton O. C.; R. H. Metcalfe, Marquette University, second; E. N. Hall, University of Kansas, third. Time—6.5s.

40-Yard Dash—Won by B. Pearson, Hamilton O. C.; R. H. Metcalfe, Marquette University, second; E. N. Hall, University of Kansas, third. Time—4.6s. (equals Canadian record).

300-Yard Final—Won by J. Ryan, Detroit University; H. Earle, H. O. C., second; E. Dore, Toronto University, third. Time—34.3s.

1000-Yard Run—Won by Dr. William Heinig, Cincinnati; R. Lewis, Hamilton, second; J. Parker, H. O. C., third. Time—2m. 20.6s.

One-Mile Walk, Handicap—Won by H. Cieman, Toronto (scratch); D. McRae, H. O. C. (75 yards), second; C. Nash, East Hamilton A. C. (40 yards), third. Time—6m. 25.7s. (New Canadian and world's indoor record.)

600-Yard Run—Won by R. Lewis, Hamilton; P. Shaver, H. O. C., second; J. Ryan, Detroit, third. Time—1m. 16.7s.

1000-Yard Special—Won by Glenn V. Cunningham, University of Kansas; Philip Edwards, McGill University, second; William Daley, Detroit University, third. Time—2m. 12.2s. (New Canadian record.)

One-Mile International Relay—Won by Canada (Fritz, Shaver, Mulliss, Edwards); Marquette University, second (Eubash, Kleist, Beckett, Jessell). Time—3m. 25.6s.

Half-Mile International—Won by Canada (Ritchie, Christie, Deacon, Pearson); United States, second. Time—1m. 37s.

Women's Track Meet April 14

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP)—The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States yesterday announced April 14 as the date for the women's national indoor track and field championships and awarded the meet to the Second Naval Battalion Armory, of Brooklyn. The full list of championship events will be contested including the 50-meter dash, 200-meter run, 50-meter hurdles, 400-meter relay, running high jump, standing broad jump, eight-pound shot and basketball throw. Entries close April 7.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

Spring Football Activity Increases

THERE is much more serious activity in college football circles this spring than has been the case in a number of years. While there had been a strong tendency during the last three or four years either to cut out spring football practice altogether or greatly curtail it, such is not the case just now. In fact, the exact opposite appears to be the prevailing idea in most of the large universities of the East. Even Princeton, which had a remarkably fine season last year and will start in next fall with a veteran coaching staff and many veteran players left over, as well as more than one star player coming up from the freshman team of last year, has been having football practice this spring.

Two Main Reasons for Increased Activity

There are at least two main reasons for the increased spring training activity in most of the large universities of the East. One is the fact that new coaching staffs have been appointed, and there is a strong need of their becoming acquainted with themselves and their players and getting a good start in showing the style of game they are going to teach next fall. Harvard, although it still has the veteran Eddie Casey for its head coach, has three assistants who have been gathered together for the first time. Yale has an entirely new coaching staff and Head Coach Raymond W. Pond is the only one who has had any serious connection with Yale football of the past. Dartmouth is in the same position as Yale and West Point has to work under two new assistants to Lieut. Garrison H. Davidson. New York University is also in the same boat with the exception that its new coaching staff is made up almost entirely of former Yale football stars who have had considerable experience in coaching former Yale teams. Boston University is to hold spring training for the first time in history, that its new Head Coach Leroy B. (Pat) Hanley from Northwestern University may get a chance to size up the candidates he will have and give them some elementary instructions in the style of game they will play next fall. There is one thing certain, and it is that if any of these coaching staffs are to turn out teams of championship caliber for 1934, they will have to do a lot of hard work between now and when spring training is given up. This is the time for teaching most of the fundamentals and it is upon this feature of the game that winning teams are developed in the fall.

Need Winning Teams for the Gate

The other main reason for serious spring training is to assure the colleges of the best possible teams that can be developed. If the athletic associations are to fill their treasuries with the money needed to maintain the other intercollegiate and intramural, intraclass or intrahouse games, they must have football teams which will make a good enough appearance on the gridiron to attract enough spectators to make handsome profits. While the game is the main thing, so far as intercollegiate competition is concerned, the gate is very important and until some other means has been found of financing the so-called minor sports activities as well as such majors as rowing, baseball and track, it will be necessary for the various college athletic associations to keep a weather eye on the financial returns from the football season. There appear to be only two ways in which enough spectators to fill the large stadia can be induced to attend the games and those are by having a team which is of championship caliber or one or two stars on a team who can draw the crowds by their own individual brilliancy. It is to meet the former demands that spring training is most needed and it looks very much as if the colleges were fully aware of that fact.

Leading Pin Aces To Attack Leaders

American Bowling Congress Leaders

Individual

Glenn Evans, Canton	705
Charles Kaley, St. Louis	687
Fred Lins, Milwaukee	678
Pierce Myers, Cincinnati	677
Eugene Haley, Racine, Wis.	676

Doubles

Lee Foster-Lou Dumar, Highland Park, Mich.	1303
Joseph Jerman-Joseph Motika, Cleveland	1249
E. Brunner-E. Holden, Eau Claire, Wis.	1248
J. Wolken-H. Summers, St. Louis	1242
B. Cohen-W. Glaub, St. Louis	1239

All Events

Fred Weber, Milwaukee	1986
John White, Sioux City, Iowa	1926
John FitzGerald, St. Louis	1839
Fred Lins, Milwaukee	1836
Hy Hegna, Milwaukee	1834

Five-Man Event

Employers' Mutual, Milwaukee	3032
Speer's, Racine, Wis.	2926
Bunde Upmeyers, Milwaukee	2918
Thornton Brewery, Chicago	2869
Virginia Recreation, St. Louis	2830

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., March 22—American Bowling Congress leaders held their lofty positions in the national pin tournament here yesterday. Starting tonight and until the wind-up of the tournament in April, leading pin aces from all sections of the country are scheduled on the new tournament alleys, opening a barrage which is likely to send present records into the discard.

Thirty-seven Syracuse teams, headed by Mayor Marvin L. Rowland, arrived here this morning and will attempt to roll among the first 10-team leaders tonight, the entire delegation from the hub city of the Empire State being slated to perform with groups from Grand Rapids, Elmhurst, Ill., Milwaukee, and Rochester. The Syracuse bowlers are making an effort to secure the 1935 tournament and will be here for the annual convention Friday.

Seymour Knox Will Lead Polo Invasion

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP)—A polo team headed by Seymour Knox of Buffalo, and including two of the Aurora four which won the United States open championship last fall, today was selected by the United States Polo Association to make an invasion of England this summer to play in the leading tournaments.

It will be the first visit of an American team to England since Tommy Hitchcock Jr., Devereux Milburn, Louis E. Stoddard and Watson Webb went over in 1921 and brought back the international challenge cup, successfully defended against the world since.

Named with Knox are Elmer J. Boeseke Jr., one of America's three 10-goal stars; Billy Post 2d, former Princeton ace, and Harold E. Talbot Jr. Knox and Boeseke were members of Knox's Aurora four which won both the open and the Monty Waterbury handicap tournament last fall.

With Boeseke at 10 goals, Knox and Post at 7, and Talbot at 6, the team boasts a handicap of 30 goals.

Mile Rivals May Meet April 21

LAWRENCE, Kan., March 21 (AP)—Efforts are being made to rematch Glenn V. Cunningham and William R. Bonthron, of Princeton, mile rivals, in the twelfth annual Kansas Relays Carnival April 21. F. C. Allen, athletic director of the University of Kansas, said the Carnival would be dedicated to Cunningham as recognition of the Jayhawk miler's establishment of world records for the 1500 meters and indoor mile in Eastern competition, the former in a race with Bonthron. Cunningham will run in the relays and a 1500-meter race is scheduled, but it will be changed to the mile if the competitors desire.

Burke and Golden Win

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 22 (AP)—The first competitive honors yesterday in the big golfing jamboree here went to the veteran Bill Burke of Cleveland, former national open champion, and John Golden of Noroton, Conn., victors in the Scotch foursome event serving as a premilinary to the start of the $5000 masters' invitation tournament today at the Augusta national links. Playing alternate shots, Burke and Golden combined to post a score of 32—35—67, five under par, and capture the competition by a single stroke. The favorites, Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., and Horton Smith of Chicago were tied for second place, 68, with Dick Metz of Deal, N. J., and Ky Laffoon, the sensational Denver professional.

Mrs. Lamme Wins Squash Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Mrs. Ary L. Lamme of Rye, N. Y., recently won the women's metropolitan squash racquets championship, defeating the defending champion, Mrs. H. Stuart Green of Tarrytown, in straight games, 15—7, 15—10, 15—11.

Lenore Kight Sets Two World Records

Lenore Kight, the youthful swimming star from Homestead, Penna., shattered two world records last night, in the annual tank meet of the University Club. The 22-year-old girl bettered the 500-yard freestyle record, covering the distance in 6m. 15 1-5s., to break the mark held formerly by Helene E. Madison of Seattle, Wash. In this race, Miss Kight was clocked at 5m. 30s. at the 440-yard marker, which is also a new world record, held until last night by Miss Madison.

These were the only world records smashed in the University Club pool, although several New England pool marks were set.

Matthew Chrostowski of Providence swam the 100-yard freestyle in 54 seconds, which is a new pool record. Gordon Connelly of the Huntington School established a new New England and pool mark for the 220-yard freestyle, negotiating the distance in 2m. 21s. The Harvard varsity swimming captain this season, Ed Stowell, held the New England and University Club pool record in the 150-yard backstroke this morning, by virtue of his time of 1m. 41 4-5s. in that event last night. Another Providence youth, John Higgins, broke the New England and pool records in the 200-yard breaststroke with the excellent time of 2m. 33 2-5s.

Alice Bridges of the Whitinsville Community Association, failed in her attempt to break the 220-yard backstroke mark. She covered the distance in 3m. 4 3-5s.

Esther Morrison of the Brookline Swimming Association won the diving event for women, while Florence McVay of the Providence Boys Club Auxiliary was first in the 100-yard freestyle.

Promote Schoolboys Fencing

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The fencing clubs of Oxford and Cambridge Universities will again make valuable contact with swordsmen of the future when the annual championships for schoolboys, with foil, saber and épée are decided at the London Fencing Club, April 6, 7 and 9. These competitions, organized by the varsities and judges, for the most part, by fencing Blues, are events for individual schoolboys and the number of entrants from each school is unlimited. Last year there were competitors from more than 20 schools and the winners were: Foils, J. W. Cheyne, Stowe School; sabers, J. W. Cheyne, Stowe School; épée, J. E. Mansfield, Stowe School.

Moncton Defeats McGill, 3—1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 22—Moncton Hawks, Canadian senior amateur hockey champions last year and winners of the Maritimes title this winter, defeated McGill University, Quebec title holders, 3 to 1, in the first of the two-game, total goal series in the Allan Cup playdowns here last night. The second game will be played Friday. The winners were the better team throughout, leading by 1 to 0 and 3 to 0, while McGill scored its only goal in the final 20 minutes.

St. Michael's College Wins, 8—2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, March 22—St. Michael's College, winner of the Junior Ontario Hockey Association, defeated Ottawa Shamrocks here last night, 8 to 2, in the first game in their O. H. A. Memorial Cup and Canadian junior championship series, the second of which will be played in Ottawa on Saturday. The score was one-all at the end of the first period and 3-to-1 at the start of the third, but in the final session the winners proved their superiority and secured a six-goal lead.

Marietta to Send Crew

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 21 (AP)—The addition of Marietta College of Marietta, Ohio, to participants in the intercollegiate rowing regatta here on June 16, raising the expected total to eight, was announced yesterday. Peter K. Troy, chairman of the city committee in charge of the regatta, announced he had received a letter from J. Ellis MacDonald, Marietta rowing coach, that the college would compete in the event. Mr. Troy was unable to say what event Marietta would enter, varsity, jayvee or freshman races.

Vail Wins Class A Trophy

PINEHURST, N. C., March 22 (AP)—Herbert D. Vail of Glen Cove, N. Y., yesterday won the Class A trophy in the President's Day medal play event of the Tin Whistles Golfing Society. He had a net score of 71 from an 86 gross. Tom Morrison of Pittsburgh and H. G. Phillips of Pinehurst tied for second with net 73s. P. T. Keating of New York led in Class B with 88—17—89.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

St. Louis (A) 2, New York (N) 1.
Philadelphia (N) 3, Brooklyn (N) 2.
Boston (N) 3, St. Louis (N) 1.
Chicago (N) 8, Pittsburgh (N) 5.
Cleveland (A) 6, New Orleans (SA) 3.
Buffalo (IL) 5, Coast Guard 4.
Chicago (A) 6, Seattle (PCL) 3.

Leaf Forwards Lead Canadian Division Scorers

Finish One, Two and Three —Boucher and Barry Feature Group

According to the official figures just released by the National Hockey League, the "Kid" line of the Toronto Maple Leafs set something of a record by finishing one, two and three in the Canadian division of the individual scoring. Charlie Conacher led the parade for both groups with 32 goals and 20 assists, with Joe Primeau following with 14 goals and 32 assists. The next high man of both divisions was Frank Boucher of the Rangers, who had 14 goals and 30 assists.

Although the Toronto Maple Leafs started the season as though they would equal or surpass the record of the Boston Bruins in 1929-30, they ended far short of it. The "Kid" line of the Leafs scored a total of 66 goals and 70 assists as against 102 goals and 81 assists totaled by the old Boston line of Cooney Weiland, Dutch Gainor and Dit Clapper.

The veteran Aurel Joliat of Canadiens completed his twelfth season in grand style, finishing fourth in the Canadian division. Marty Barry, with a last-place club, Boston, played spectacularly in the closing stages of the season to finish tied with Cecil Dillon of Rangers for second place in the American group. Barry's record was particularly impressive because he scored 39 points and no less than 27 were goals. Assists come easily sometimes, but goals are usually earned. Nels Stewart, another Bostonian, finished fourth with 21 goals and 17 assists. The scorers:

Canadian Division

	Goals	Assists	Pts
Conacher, Toronto	32	20	52
Primeau, Toronto	14	32	46
Jackson, Toronto	20	18	38
Joliat, Canadiens	22	15	37
Smith, Montreal	18	19	37
Northcott, Montreal	20	13	33
E. Burke, Americans	20	10	30
E. Roche, Ottawa	13	16	29
Robinson, Montreal	12	16	28
Clancy, Toronto	11	17	28
Larochelle, Canadiens	16	11	27
McVeigh, Americans	15	12	27
Shannon, Ottawa	11	15	26
Kaminsky, Ottawa	9	17	26
Trottier, Montreal	9	17	26
Thoms, Toronto	8	18	26
Himes, Americans	9	16	25
Voss, Detroit-Ottawa	7	16	23
D. Roche, Ottawa	14	10	24
Gagnon, Canadiens	9	15	24
Ward, Montreal	14	9	23
Blinco, Montreal	14	9	23
Blair, Toronto	14	9	23
R. Kilrea, Toronto	10	13	23
Klein, Americans	13	9	22
Cotton, Toronto	8	14	22
Horner, Toronto	11	10	21
Morenz, Canadiens	8	13	21
Conn, Americans	4	13	17
Howe, Ottawa	13	7	20
Touhey, Ottawa	12	8	20
Finnigan, Ottawa	10	10	20
Boll, Toronto	12	8	20
Day, Toronto	9	10	19
Dorsey, Toronto	9	10	19
Lepine, Canadiens	10	8	18
Gracie, Bost-Amer.	6	12	18
Wasnie, Ottawa	11	6	17
Martin, Americans	8	9	17
Riley, Canadiens	6	11	17
Chapman, Boston-Americans	5	12	17
Sands, Toronto	8	8	16
Levinsky, Toronto	5	11	16
S. Mantha, Canadiens	6	9	15
Jackson, Americans	8	5	13
Brydge, Americans	6	7	13
Hollett, Tor-Ott	7	4	11
Shields, Ottawa	4	7	11
S. Mantha, Canadiens	4	6	10
Duttons, Americans	2	8	10
Haynes, Montreal	5	4	9
Brydson, Montreal	4	5	9
Cain, Montreal	4	5	9
Mondou, Canadiens	3	5	8
Bourgault, Canadiens	4	3	7
MacKenzie, Montreal	4	3	7
Wentworth, Montreal	2	5	7
Carson, Canadiens	5	1	6
Evans, Detroit-Montreal	4	2	6
Bailey, Toronto	2	3	5
M. Burke, Canadiens	1	4	5
Doran, Americans	1	4	5
Pickette, Americans	3	1	4
W. Kilrea, Montreal	3	1	4
Godin, Canadiens	2	2	4
Saunders, Ottawa	1	3	4
Kaibfleisch, Ottawa	0	4	4
Frew, Montreal	2	1	3
Bowman, Ottawa	0	2	2
Portland, Canadiens	0	2	2
Murray, Americans	1	1	2
Shill, Toronto	0	1	1
Cook, Ottawa	1	0	1
Raymond, Canadiens	1	0	1
Duguid, Montreal	0	1	1
Lafrance, Canadiens	0	0	0

American Division

	Gls	Assts	Pts
Boucher, Rangers	14	30	44
Barry, Boston	27	12	39
Dillon, Rangers	13	26	39
Stewart, Boston	21	17	38
Thompson, Chicago	20	16	36
Aurie, Detroit	16	19	35
F. Cook, Rangers	18	15	33
Weiland, Ott.-Det.	13	19	32
Sorrell, Detroit	21	10	31
Lewis, Detroit	16	15	31
Gottselig, Chicago	16	14	30
Romnes, Chicago	8	21	29
Murdoch, Rangers	17	10	27
W. Cook, Rangers	13	13	26
Goodfellow, Detroit	13	13	26
Lamb, Boston	10	15	25
E. Seibert, Rangers	13	10	23
Conacher, Chicago	10	13	23
Clapper, Boston	10	12	22
Beattie, Boston	9	13	22
Keeling, Rangers	15	5	20
Ripley, Bost-Rang	7	13	20
Carson, Detroit	10	9	19
March, Chicago	4	13	17
Pettinger, Detroit	3	14	17
Emms, Detroit	7	7	14
Wiseman, Detroit	5	9	14
Cook, Chicago	5	9	14
Oliver, Boston	5	9	14
Gross, Ams-Bost-Det	9	4	13
Couture, Chicago	5	8	13
A. C. Siebert, Rang-Boston	5	7	12
Shore, Boston	2	10	12
A. Smith, Boston	4	6	10
Cox, Ott-Rangers	5	4	9
Asmundson, Rangers	3	6	8
Johnson, Rangers	2	6	8
Leswick, Chicago	1	7	8
Coulter, Chicago	5	2	7
Sheppard, Bost-Chi	3	4	7
Heller, Rangers	2	5	7
Dutkowski, Chi-Ams-Rang	0	7	7
Goldsworthy, Chicago	3	3	6
Young, Detroit	4	0	4
Graham, Montreal-Detroit	3	1	4
Patterson, Americans-Bos.	3	1	4
Starr, Detroit	2	2	4
O'Neil, Boston	2	2	4
Jenkins, Chicago	2	2	4
Leduc, Ottawa-Rangers	1	3	4
Smillie, Boston	2	2	4
Trudel, Chicago	1	3	4
McFadyen, Chicago	1	3	4
Kendall, Chicago	3	0	3
Abel, Chicago	2	1	3
Lane, Boston	3	0	3
Bulawell, Detroit	1	2	3
Somers, Rangers	1	2	3
Galbraith, Boston	3	0	3
Fusic, Rangers	0	2	2
Ritchman, Boston	1	0	1
Marker, Detroit	1	0	1
Robertson, Boston	1	0	1
Wilcox, Montreal-Boston	0	1	1
Williams, Detroit	0	1	1

Sporting Around the Hub

TORONTO Maple Leafs open in defense of their National Hockey League title, with Detroit Red Wings the challengers at Toronto tonight, in the first of a three-out-of-five-game series. Record of the league championships began back in 1913-14, when a Toronto team won the National Hockey Association title, as it was known then. That team was made up of C. Corbeau, G. McNamara, A. M. Davidson and Harry Cameron, defensemen; F. R. McGiffen, Jack Walker, Cully Wilson and Frank Foyston, forwards, and Harry Holmes, goalie. Since then three other Toronto teams have taken league honors, including the Maple Leafs of last season. A Detroit team has never won a league title.

Judging the two on the play for the season, the Leafs have a slight advantage in that they have won three, tied one and lost two against the Wings. The best the Detroiters could do in Toronto was a tie, while the Leafs triumphed once on the Wings' ice. The two met once before, 1929 to be exact, with Toronto winning, 3 to 1 and 4 to 1, in a two-game series.

Canadiens and Chicago start the first of their two-game, total-goal Stanley Cup playdown series at Montreal tonight. These two are old playoff rivals, having met twice before in such competition. It is interesting at this time to review their playoff history. Back in 1930 Canadiens won a two-game series on goals, 1 to 0 and 2 to 2. The tie game went 51m. 53s. overtime. Two years later they clashed in the Stanley Cup final, Canadiens again winning, three games out of five. In this series another endurance overtime affair occurred, with Canadiens winning, 3 to 2, after 83m. 50s. of extra play. Their record for this season favors Chicago because of three victories and one tie in six games.

Roy Smith Wallace '35, whose home is in New Rochelle, New York, yesterday was elected captain of the Harvard varsity swimming team for the 1934-35 season. Wallace has competed for the Crimson in the sprints and was a strong 50-yard swimmer during the past season. He was a member of his freshman tank team and won numerals. He also won a minor "H" in swimming last year. Wallace prepared for Harvard at the New Rochelle High School where he was a member of the football, track and swimming teams.

The annual Harvard boxing championships will be contested tonight and tomorrow night in the indoor athletic building at Cambridge, with 45 undergraduates and graduate school men entered, a record list. There will be a total of 38 bouts in eight classes in the two-night program, with all preliminary bouts and semifinals in the 115-pound class, numbering 18, being finished up tonight and all other semifinals and finals being fought tomorrow night. The final program will call for 20 three-round bouts. Practically all entrants have been boxing throughout the winter and excellent competition is promised all through the tournament.

The Kiwanis Club of Boston will hold a Sports Night in Bates Hall, Y. M. C. A. Building, tomorrow evening, beginning at 8 o'clock sharp. William C. Vogt, prominent Boston sportsman, will be the guest speaker.

Bucky Harris, manager of the Red Sox, plans to give Fred Ostermueller his first real test today when the Boston club opposes the St. Louis Cardinals in an exhibition game. Ostermueller is the left-hander from Rochester who, it is said, is ready for fast company. The former International Leaguer has been taking his time about rounding into shape, but apparently is ready now.

The Braves chalked up their first victory in the Grapefruit League yesterday, defeating the Cardinals behind the airtight pitching of Fred Frankhouse and Bob Smith. The Cards outhit the Tribe, 8 to 6, but fell down in the pinches.

Henry P. Walker 1G. won the Harvard University saber championship yesterday. Edward A. Ackerman '34 was runnerup.

Coach Fred Mitchell picked an infield for the first Harvard varsity baseball team yesterday for the first indoor practice game of the season. Charles S. Sargent Jr. '35 was at first base; William K. Hayes '35 at second; Craig D. Woodruff Jr. '35 at short and John A. Fitzpatrick '35 at third. Capt. Edward F. Loughlin Jr. '34 was in the pitcher's box with Richard Maguire '36 behind the plate.

Iannicelli Will Meet Dufton in Open Final

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 22—Rowland Dufton, New York A. C. coach, and Thomas Iannicelli, professional at Essex Club of Newark, will fight out the national open championship at squash tennis and the privilege of challenging Francis J. Ward, the champion, for his title, as the result of the semifinal round matches played yesterday evening at Shelton Club.

Iannicelli had the easier task to put out James T. Reid, the diminutive coach of Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, winning at 15—2, 15—6, 15—5. But Leo T. Collins, coach at Block Hall Club, fought harder and Dufton required four games before he could win, the score being 15—4, 3—15, 15—10, 15—9.

Carideo Remains at Missouri

ST. LOUIS, March 21 (AP)—The University of Missouri board of curators yesterday reappointed Frank Carideo head football coach with a term ending Aug. 31, 1935. The entire coaching staff was retained.

U. S. Court Tennis Opens in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 22—James H. Van Alen, United States court tennis champion, made a brilliant start yesterday when the 1934 singles championship started at the Racquet & Tennis Club. Encountering W. S. Cowles, he swept through the match in straight sets, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1. Not until the sixth game of the second set was Cowles able to get a game, and most of the preceding ones were topheavy in favor of Van Alen. He was particularly effective in laying down chases, and those set for him by Cowles were won almost without exception. Van Alen was also shooting for placements on the hazard side, both off the tambour and on low, straight shots with great accuracy. Only on service, where he made several double faults, did the champion make errors to any extent.

In the only other match played, John Appel of New York, scored over W. Laurens Van Alen, 6—3, 6—3, 6—1, but this battle was much harder fought, as Appel did not hit his stride at the start, and his shots frequently lacked the pace he has showed in previous years.

William C. Wright of Philadelphia, won his advance by the withdrawal of Charles S. Payson of New York. The other first-round match, between Ogden Phipps and W. A. W. Stewart Jr., both of New York, was postponed until today.

United States Court Tennis Championship First Round

James H. Van Alen, defeated W. S. Cowles, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1.

John Appel defeated W. Laurens Van Alen, 6—3, 6—3, 6—1.

William C. Wright won from Charles S. Payson by default.

Ogden Phipps vs. W. A. W. Stewart Jr., match postponed.

Stanford Swimmers Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY — Stanford maintained a 15-year domination over the University of California in swimming here this year by winning the annual meeting of the two teams, 48 to 39.

Jones Shoots Par Golf for Outward Holes at Augusta

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 22 (AP)—In a somewhat dramatic return to competition after a retirement of nearly four years, Bobby Jones shot par golf today for the first nine holes of the $5000 masters' invitation tournament. His 36 for the outgoing route of the Augusta national course was beaten a stroke by his young professional rival, Paul Runyan, of White Plains, N. Y., who bagged a birdie on the ninth, to post an outgoing 35.

A gallery of about 500 fans followed the tournament co-favorites in enthusiastic pursuit. They were given a fine exhibition of shot making by both Jones and Runyan, who was just a youngster from Arkansas making his début in the golfing big leagues when Jones retired in 1930.

Jones' greatest shot over the outgoing nine was a spoon that carried over 200 yards and stopped only four feet short of the pin on the 480-yard fourth hole; but the Georgian missed the putt for an eagle.

Runyan was generally the more accurate shotmaker to the greens, missing only one of them with his approaches, the eighth, where he saved his par with an eight-foot putt.

Stoefen and Lott Win 2½-Hour Battle From French Team

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 22—The United States representatives clinched the international indoor tennis match against the French team, for the Seventh Regiment Trophy last night, when the American doubles champions, outdoors and indoors, Lester R. Stoefen and George M. Lott Jr., defeated the French pair, Jean Borotra and Christian Boussus, in the third match of the series, after winning both singles

Neutral Austria, Fully Guaranteed, Backed by Benes

Refuses to Pass Upon Mussolini's Plans in Central Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

PRAHA (Prague) Czechoslovakia, March 22—Conversion of Austria into another Switzerland or Belgium with neutrality guaranteed by the European states as a whole, is one of the most necessary and most important steps to Central European reconstruction and probably the only way to insure peace and prosperity, according to Minister for Foreign Affairs Eduard Benes, speaking Wednesday before the foreign policy committee of the Czechoslovak Parliament.

The statement has been eagerly awaited as likely to throw light on whether Czechoslovakia would fall in with Premier Mussolini's plans for economic and political re-orientation of Central Europe. Dr. Benes, however, refused to be drawn in.

While approving attempts to help economic recovery in the Danubian Basin, he said he preferred to withhold judgment on the Italo-Austro-Hungarian agreement signed in Rome last week-end until the legal, political and economic consequences had become clearer.

Conciliatory but Firm

Dr. Benes concentrated attention chiefly upon the Austrian problem. He firmly intimated that Czechoslovakia, and with it the Little Entente, is against territorial revision of peace treaty frontiers in Central Europe, against Italian hegemony in Austria, against return of the Hapsburgs, against an Austro-Hungarian customs union and against an Austro-German Anschluss.

Such a list of objections suggests a very sharp speech, whereas actually it was most conciliatory and intended to contribute toward Central European understanding by mutual agreement.

Austria's problem, according to Dr. Benes, is only soluble by guarantee of its absolute independence and integrity in an agreement between Rome, Paris and Berlin and the Little Entente. Austria must remain Austrian, but at the same time, if Anschluss with Germany is not realizable, then some compromise agreeable to Germany must be found, namely that Austria shall not become part of a system which is legally, politically or economically directed against Germany.

Menacing

Unless Austria's neutrality is guaranteed by all the powers, then in Dr. Benes' opinion the present chaos will be prolonged and might lead to serious catastrophe. The European war of the future, he intimated, could have its beginnings in Austria as the war of 1914 had in Servia.

On the other hand, once Austria develops a tradition similar to Switzerland, with guarantees of political safety, tranquillity and integrity, then Austrian economic recovery will begin; for "when the political aspect of the Austrian problem is settled, then there remain no grounds for any states to refuse to participate in economic cooperation with Central Europe."

Telephone Inquiry Planned in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y., March 22—An investigation of New York Telephone Company rates, the quality of its service, its organization, the amount of capital actually employed and the nature of competition, if any, which it encounters, is proposed in a resolution introduced in the State Senate today by Senator George Blumberg (R.-Fusion) of Brooklyn today.

The resolution proposes the setup of a legislative commission of four senators and three assemblymen, with full subpoena powers, and with the right to engage counsel, engineers and other aid. The commission would be ordered to report to the Legislature not later than March 1, 1935.

A measure that would prohibit any telephone, gas, water or electric light company from shutting off service while it held a deposit of the customer equal to or larger than the amount of the unpaid bill was introduced into the Assembly by Assemblyman Albert D. Schahzer (D.) of Brooklyn today.

Wheat Delegates Meet in Rome in May

LONDON, March 22 (AP)—Final details for new wheat recovery proposals, including a minimum price scheme, were being worked out today in preparation for the international conference at Rome May 4.

A private meeting of experts of eight nations opened here this morning at the Bush House. Alternative plans are being drawn up, it was learned, for some of the schemes under consideration.

That Canada as well as the United States is attaching great importance to the Rome meeting was seen by delegates in reports that Mr. John J. McFarlande, who is in charge of Dominion stabilization arrangements for the Winnipeg market, will attend. Delegates also were encouraged, anticipating important results with the United States sending Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, economic adviser to the Administration, and Mr. Frederick E. Murphy, Minneapolis publisher.

France Honors Oberlin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OBERLIN, Ohio—Two marks of honor from the French Government have been received by Oberlin College faculty here. The first was a handsome Sèvres vase from President Lebrun of France to Dr. E. H. Wilkins, president of Oberlin, in recognition of Oberlin's recent centenary. Dr. Russell P. Jameson, head of the French department, has been made a Chevalier in the French Legion of Honor, it is announced.

Bar Gets Blame For Court Jams

(Continued from Page 1)

became of the others? They were "disposed of."

Then Dr. Lowell explained what "disposed of" means. The district attorney cannot possibly try all these cases. Therefore, the criminal's attorney comes to the district attorney to make a "deal," knowing that the district attorney is hard pressed. He works as about as follows:

Making a Deal With the Law

"My client has been sentenced to three years in state prison. I am contesting this, but if you will change that sentence to two years in the House of Correction, I will drop the case.

"Thus the criminal is in the position of actually bargaining on his own sentence. A statistical case for the criminal, Dr. Lowell said, of "heads I win, tails you lose."

They call settling cases in this manner a compromise, he said, but it's a humorous compromise. Since it must be for the better it cannot be for the worse. The criminal is not likely to get any more severe sentence on his second trial, Dr. Lowell continued, while his "deal" with the district attorney can be conceded as a lightening of sentence.

Justice, he said, consists of treating every man alike. Often in a holdup case one judge sentences a man to six months, while another judge in an identical case may give the prisoner six years. Thus, in criminal practice, Dr. Lowell declared, there is the need for an appellate body to balance sentences.

Speaking of such a body having to deal with cases in which a tempering of justice might be made on account of the youth of the defendant, Dr. Lowell said, "At least, that used to be the case."

Dealing With Youth

Today the majority of the crimes are committed by youths and in a manner which only the recklessness and speed of youth could make possible. Therefore, we are possibly in the position of having actually to give youth a severe sentence rather than lessening the price they have to pay.

Unfortunately, he said, the genius in America seems to be acceleration typified by youthful criminals. England, stated Dr. Lowell, has successfully approved the value of such an appellate court as he proposes. This court has the power to increase as well as diminish sentences. The result has been that this court has acted as a distinct deterrent.

Another point which strikes a common note among most people was Dr. Lowell's classification of the criminal charges, brought in insignificant cases such as parking violations, as "ridiculous."

At the present in Massachusetts these minor violations place a criminal record on the otherwise innocent citizen. Actually, said Dr. Lowell, the citizen should be able to pay a fine and go his way, having learned a lesson, but should not be listed as a criminal.

Stamp Collection, Sold in N. Y., Called Greatest in World

UTICA, N. Y., March 22 (AP)—The world's greatest stamp collection, gathered from the four corners of the earth by the late Arthur M. Hind at the expense of millions of dollars, has been scattered in less than two months.

But the collection's prize remains in the hands of Mrs. Hind, the widow. It is a one-cent British Guiana stamp issued in 1856 and first sold by its boy discoverer for $1.50.

The much-coveted British Guiana issue, valued at $50,000 a short time before Mr. Hind's passing in 1930, gave rise to one of the stamp world's many legends.

Mr. Hind's agent bought the stamp at auction in Paris shortly after the World War. He paid $35,000. It was said that Mr. Hind outbid the King for the British Guiana stamp. But the collector himself disclosed the incorrectness of the story.

At the recent auction in New York to settle the Hind estate, only such stamps as were to be placed on sale that particular day were brought forth from bank vaults. These were heavily guarded.

Total receipts of the auction have not been revealed. His American collection was valued at $250,000.

An indication of the value of the total group is gained from the fact that often as many as 35 companies participated in underwriting the insurance on them, when they were moved from their vault.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

Massachusetts

Boston Suburbs (auspices The Mother Church):

Revere: City Hall, 3:30 p. m., March 25.

Brookline - Brighton: Brighton High School, Warren Street, Brighton, 8 p. m., March 26.

Watertown: Senior High School, 8 p. m., March 30.

Jamaica Plain: Mary E. Curley School, Centre Street, 8 p. m., March 31.

Dorchester: Dorchester Woman's Club, 3:30 p. m., April 1.

New Jersey

Highland Park (auspices First Church, New Brunswick): Franklin Junior High School, North Fifth Avenue, 3:15 p. m., March 25.

Maplewood: Maplewood Theater, 3:30 p. m., March 25.

Ridgefield Park: Ridgefield Park High School Auditorium, Bergen Avenue and Hobart Street, 8:30 p. m., March 31.

New York

Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Sixty-seventh Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, 8:15 p. m., March 26.

Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, East Twenty-first Street at Albemarle Road, 8:15 p. m., March 26.

New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1935 Anthony Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 30.

Port Washington: Flower Hill Hall, 12 Haven Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 27.

Richmond Hill: Sunday School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., March 31.

Pennsylvania

Erie: Church Edifice, 618 Sassafras Street, 3:30 p. m., March 25.

Washington: Young Women's Christian Association Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 25.

Rhode Island

Wickford: Odd Fellows Hall, Victory Highway, 3 p. m., March 28.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

EARN Easter money selling guaranteed first quality Sterling Stockings; low prices; successful representatives everywhere. Room 1031, 47 West 34th, New York City.

HELP WANTED—MEN

EXPERT watchmaker for Honolulu; permanent position open for thoroughly proficient man able to repair small wrist watches; prefer European who can meet customers; excellent opportunity for right man. Write EGHOLM JEWELRY CO., 117 S. King St., Honolulu, Hawaii.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olonvit frocks, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-63, Watertown, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

TRAFFIC MANAGER, claim investigator, expert typist, also stenographer. Address McDONALD, 712 Fairfax, Norfolk, Va.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED—Good profits can be made devoting part or all time selling—KELLO—the ALL-PURPOSE CLEANER; does marvelous work cleaning painted walls, woodwork, floors, autos, plumbing fixtures, marble, brass, nickel; used in homes, churches, schools, apartments, etc.; sells itself; send 25c for household size can sufficient for all demonstrating purposes. KELLO COMPANY, Box 207, Scarsdale, N. Y.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Vassar Apartments, 593 Park Ave.—Living room, bedroom and bath, newly furnished and decorated; excellent restaurant; special weekly rate; quiet atmosphere. Monroe 384.

APARTMENTS TO LET

CHICAGO—Beautiful corner apartment overlooking golf links and lake; 7 rooms, 4 baths, furnished or unfurnished; bus at door; 20 minutes to city; lease optional. LAK. 9144, or F-2, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Ave.

CLEANING AND DYEING

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Le Parisian, 70c and 75c; hours N. R. A., 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., Sat. 10 p. m. 306 86th St. Cloverdale 6-1493.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.

IDA GORDON
339 W. 42nd St., New York City Bu. 7-7745

FURNITURE

DISCOUNTS up to 80% on NEW SIMMONS (overstock) Mattresses, coil and box springs, studio beds; French and colonial beds, all sizes; also the finest collection of FURNITURE from wealthy homes and bankrupt stocks at very low prices. LLOYD'S Auction Rooms, 239 East 60th St., New York City.

HELP WANTED—MEN

PHOTOGRAPHER, commercial, unusual ability; no application considered without definite statement regarding age, experience, salary. Write Box M-12, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Bronxville, N. Y., attractive home, early American type; modern, every convenience; 9 rooms, 3 baths, 2-car garage, play yard, game room, large living room with fireplace, pine paneled dining room; delightful rock and flower gardens; convenient to trains. For further information please write Box L-5, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

FOR SALE—Edgewater, N. J., 12-room house; 3 apts., rented; low taxes, good income; reasonable; overlooking Hudson, Cliffside 6-1661.

HOUSES TO LET

BRICK HOME, 6 rooms, bath, oil burner, Frigidaire, extra lavatory, garage; reasonable rent; immediate occupancy. CUBY & EUSTACE, 113 So. Grand Ave., Baldwin, L. I. Tel. Freeport 6138 or [illegible]

HOUSEHOLD PETS

HOME wanted for pet mother cat and kitten, preferably together. Address B. STEARNS, 118 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office available Fridays and four evenings. Reasonable. 2011 Paramount Bldg., 43rd and Broadway. Lack. 4-4413.

PRACTITIONER'S office, 551 Fifth Ave., 2 afternoons, reasonable. Write Box W-8, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Cash paid—old gold, watches, diamonds, jewelry; high prices; free appraisal. GOLD REDEEMING CO., 1015 Elm St.

ORGAN TUNING

ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HENRY LEHR
27 years' experience serving Greater New York
6581 77th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.
Tel. Juniper 5-7781

PAINTING AND DECORATING

CONTRACTING—Painting, Artistic Decorating, expert mechanic, interior and exterior; time payment if desired. SUPERIOR HOME IMPROVEMENT, Brooklyn, N. Y. Night, 4-2448.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk 16

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE
ADIRONDACK CLUB
Dormitory and cottages, completely furnished, water system, electricity, fine lake, six miles from railroad, suitable for school; accommodations for one hundred.
516 Mayro Bldg., Utica, New York

ONE-FAMILY HOUSE 6 rooms and bath; plot 65x135; double garage; hot-water heat, oil burner, electric refrigeration; furnished optional; owner moving to coast. M. P., 19 Kernochan Ave., Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

SALE OR RENT—English type, 7 rooms, 3 baths, sun porch, 2-car garage; near station. 137 Wellington Road, Garden City, L. I., N. Y. Phone 3481.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—346 Commonwealth Ave., near The Mother Church; furnished, comfortable room. Tel. Circle 9267.

BROOKLYN — Beautiful, private, detached house, double room; 20 minutes N. Y. C.; porch; garden; reasonable. 109 East 15—Buc 2-8519.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.—Bedroom to gentleman, Christian Scientist preferred; near church. Phone Hemp. 285.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Comfortable room next to bath, suitable for one or business couple; reasonable. 20 Pratt St.

TEANECK, N. J.—Furnished upper floor, 5 rooms, sun room; April 15-Oct. 1; adults; references exchanged; convenient buses, trains. MRS. A. GASTON, 416 Queen Anne Road, Teaneck 6-1535-M.

Virginia

Richmond: Shrine Mosque, West Main and Laurel Streets, 8 p. m., March 30.

West Virginia

Charleston: Charleston High School Auditorium, Washington Street, 8:15 p. m., March 29.

Court Asked to Back AAA

NEW ORLEANS, March 22 (AP)—In a case testing the broad regulatory powers of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Government and special attorneys yesterday asked the fifth United States Circuit Court of Appeals to set aside a temporary injunction issued in the southern district of Florida to prevent the functioning of the Florida Citrus Control Committee AAA agency

Local Classified

PERSONAL SERVICE

INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere, over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 130 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. Hancock 3718.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COLLEGE STUDENT, 19, of college professor's family, wants summer position as tutor in college entrance or any elementary subjects; can help as chauffeur, travel companion, etc. References. B-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TWO EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE
PRODUCTION ENGINEER TOOL ENGINEER
Extensive experience, plus six years team work in large eastern plant; prefer to continue together; will consider individual offers. Address ADVERTISER, 178 Broad St., Hartford, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GIRL (colored) wishes part-time or day housework; capable, willing; good references. Tel. Beacon 8079 (Boston).

I AM a New England woman of education and refinement, experienced housekeeper, economical manager, exceptional cook, seek position in motherless household needing real homemaker; no small children. D-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, printing, advertising, sales details and other lines; 2 years college education; good references. C-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Position by young southern woman to teach small children; companion or secretary. References. X-18, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

THOMAS L. LEISHMANN, M. A., preparer of the daily "FACTS ABOUT THE BIBLE," announces the following lecture courses: "Leaders of Israel"; "Writing Prophets of the Old Testament"; "Formation of the New Testament." University 4-3510 or 4-6318, N.Y.C.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented; expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 80 Boylston St., Boston, Han 3121.

TYPISTS

TYPIST, experienced, desires work at home typing every description—legal documents, manuscripts, addressing envelopes. Scarsdale (N. Y.) 8098 Central Ave.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts *Travelers Checks*
Safe Deposit Boxes *Christmas Club*
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

Our Store Is Filled With
SMART EASTER FASHIONS
Come Early for Best Inspection
MEIGS & CO.

EASTER FASHIONS
for all the
FAMILY
HOWLAND'S
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1134 Broad Street

GREENWICH

A. EVERETT CLARK INSURANCE
171 GREENWICH AVE.
phone GREENWICH 224

E. M. KEENAN
Successor to S. R. GREENBERGER
Jeweler *Silversmith*
271 GREENWICH AVE. Greenwich, Conn

Favorite Shoe Store
The Newest Styles in Easter Footwear
92 GREENWICH AVENUE Tel. 946

Hall's HOME-MADE CANDIES
Let us supply your Easter Bunnies and Easter Eggs, Chocolates and Bonbons.
Tel. 2606 230 Post Road COS COB, Conn.

Easter Bunnies
EASTER CARDS
also
Favors and Small Toys
at the
QUILL STATIONERY SHOP
34 E. Putnam Ave. (Post Road)

HARTFORD

Grace A. Cooke's CANDIES
Children's Easter Baskets, 15c to $1
PASTEL CREAMS BON BONS
Assorted Flavors *Fruited and Nutted Fillings*
60c and 80c a pound
49 Garden St. Wethersfield, Conn.
Phone 9-0568

Hatch & North Coal Co.
COAL — OIL — COKE
(Hazle Brook Coal) Koppers Coke
Delco Oil Burner
736 Main Street Phone 2-1682

MALLORY HATS
SPRING 1934
WOOD AND WOOD
330 ASYLUM STREET HOTEL BOND

PIANOS
Should Be Tuned From Two to Four Times a Year
MARC A. SCHAEFFER
Piano Tuning and Repairing
Over 25 Years' Experience
53 Robbins Drive Wethersfield, Conn.
Telephone 9-0435

JUVENILE FOOTWEAR SHOP
WALTER T. FISH
Shoes — Rubbers — Hosiery
968A FARMINGTON AVENUE
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

VAN DYK'S
Quality Ham
Bacon and Cheese
Luncheonette
292 ASYLUM STREET 585 MAIN ST.

By GOSSARD *or* MODEL
Corsettes Girdles Bandeaus
2-Way Stretch or Brocade
Scanties Hosiery Brassieres
EGAN SHOP
53 ALLYN STREET

MLLE. ROY, 49 Allyn St.
SMART GOWNS or ENSEMBLES
whichever you prefer—a most delightful selection awaits you at attractively low prices.

ROYAL HENRI BEAUTY SALON
will appreciate the patronage of readers of the Monitor
Complete Line of Beauty Culture
11 ASYLUM STREET Phone 6-4500

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
(Continued)

WEEKLY SPECIALS
One 1½ lb. pkg. Nation-wide Cooking Chocolate
One 1 lb. pkg. Jack Frost Confectionery Sugar
both for 25c
Nations-wide Gelatine 8c
Nations-wide Mayonnaise, pint jar 27c
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

Our Assortment of
Easter Cards
is more attractive than ever this year. Your early selection assures satisfaction.
WITKOWER'S
77-79 ASYLUM STREET

MERIDEN

Easter Fashions
For Women Misses, Children From Hats to Shoes
UPHAM'S

SPORT SWING
SUITS
by KUPPENHEIMER, $40
Besse Boynton Store

The Lyon & Billard Co.
LUMBER—COAL
BUILDING MATERIAL
13 SOUTH COLONY ST. Telephone 3440
Over 85 Years of Fair Dealing and Good Service

THE NEWEST IN
SPRING FASHIONS
Swagger Suits, Coats, Dresses
The Cherniack Co. Inc.

COME SEE OUR
Attractive Easter Opening
OF
THOMPSON'S CANDY
HIGH SCHOOL AVENUE

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware—Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 South Colony Street Phone 550

GREENBACKERS
Special Cut Flowers and Garden Plants
PHONE 724 OLD COLONY ROAD

WIESE'S Butter Store
Finest Quality Butter, Eggs, Cheese
32½ WEST MAIN STREET

MIDDLETOWN

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

CENTRAL DRUG STORE
344 Main Street Phone 997
Special Noon-Day Luncheons, 35c

Walk-Over SHOES
FOR EASTER
J. POLINER & SONS
548 Main Street Phone 436

NEW BRITAIN

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
America's Finest Anthracite
24 DWIGHT STREET Ph. 2798

ELEANOR MAE
Candies
Easter Novelties—Fancy Boxes
Have you tried our new line of home made chocolates at 49c a pound
Easter Cards 136 Main St., Ph. 2966

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained.
WINTHROP and DERBY AVENUE
2-4 daily except Saturdays

EASTER SUNDAY
Is April 1st
Select Your Greeting Cards NOW
2 for 5c and upward
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
849 CHAPEL STREET

OWEN MOTORS INC.
280 WHALLEY AVENUE
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Hudson and Terraplane
and Fine Used Cars

BENEDICT & CO. COAL 135 TEMPLE ST.
"blue coal"
Koppers Coke
OILS
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Lubrication, Batteries, Tires
The WHALLEY TIRE CO.
223 WHALLEY AVENUE

NRA
Godfrey & Cooper
GARAGE
Distributors of INDIA TIRES
32 TEMPLE STREET 7-3660

CHARLIE'S TIRE REPAIR SHOP
Goodyear Tires—Service Anywhere
288 GEORGE STREET Phone 6-5723

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

Ann Allen Gowns
2K Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
67 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 3-2824, 2-1274

MANHATTAN
Cleaners and Dyers, Inc.
Our Work Speaks for Itself
50 ASHMUN STREET PHONE 8-5605

WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men and Women
A complete assortment of Main Spring Arch Shoes always in stock.
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
930 CHAPEL STREET

Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS
OPTICIANS SILVERSMITHS
926 CHAPEL STREET, CORNER TEMPLE
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven

Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
130 TEMPLE ST.

"A Store Every Mother Should Know"
ELI MOORE'S BABY SHOP, Inc.
for Children's Fashions
158 ORANGE STREET

NEW LONDON

The Mariners Savings Bank
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
Safe Deposit Boxes

NORWALK
(See also Westport)

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 515-J where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 1 daily.

Betty Lee Hat Shop
129 WASHINGTON STREET

Easter Millinery
$1.00 and up

Easter Gifts
Spring Costume Jewelry
Bunny, Rabbit Mickey Mouse and Three Little Pigs Silverware for the Kiddies.
FRANK LANDER
Jeweler and Optometrist
96 WASHINGTON ST., SO. NORWALK

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

BETTER BAKED PRODUCTS
de Bruycker Bake Shops Inc.
518 WEST AVENUE, NORWALK
24 RAILROAD AVENUE, NEW CANAAN

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
18 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 236

TRISTRAM & FULLER, Inc.
Norwalk's Leading Dept. Store
Ladies' Furnishings—Dry Goods—Draperies
Linoleums—Shades—Slip Covers—Curtains
A pleasant place to shop.
28-34 WALL ST. NORWALK, CONN.

EASTER ACCESSORIES
GLOVES, BAGS, COSTUME JEWELRY, SCARVES, CORSETS, SILK UNDIES
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington St., South Norwalk

STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
100 PROSPECT STREET 3-7588
12 to 5 p. m. daily

March Sale of Housewares
Libby No-Nik Tumblers, 59c dozen
HOUSEWARES, BASEMENT
The C. O. MILLER CO.

Yale Laundry Inc.
579 PACIFIC STREET
STAMFORD, CONN.
Phone 3-1003
A service for every household need.

A. M. NOXON Inc.
Booksellers
Rental Library
Bedford Street Stamford, Conn.

LATHAMS Inc.
FLORISTS, 163 Bedford Street
"Say It With Flowers"
to your dear ones in other cities —by telegraph

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

The Smartest Suit of the Season
SHAGMOOR'S "COUNTRY CLUB"
with the new Short Swagger Coat and Skirt to Match
Exclusive with us in Stamford, Port Chester and White Plains

MANTELL & MARTIN
234 Atlantic Street

Watch Your Shadow!
Your first thought for Spring should be your Foundation. I am here to help you.
Moderate Prices Prevail
ANNETTE, CORSETIERE
GURLEY BUILDING
Tel. 4-6022 One Flight Up
Girdles, Corselettes, Brassieres, Hand Made Lingerie

The Famous Knit-Tex Coat
$30
Also the New Spring Stetson Hats at $5.50 up
FRANK MARTIN & SONS

Fashionable Apparel for Misses and Women
Also SMART DRESS ACCESSORIES
Siegelbaums Inc.
STAMFORD CONN
203-211 ATLANTIC ST.

Job Printing
Specializing in Church Work
BUSINESS STATIONERY
TICKETS, etc.
THE COMMUNITY PRESS
Toms Road Tel. 3-0349

WALLINGFORD

—EASTER—
Haberdashers, "Say It With Neckwear."
The floral trim for suits and topcoats made to measure by
M. E. VAN DUYN, 218 Center St.

WATERBURY

EASTER APPAREL
An Impressive Exhibit of the
New Fashions for 1934
The Choicest and Foremost Models in
COATS—SUITS—DRESSES
and a Very Complete Showing of
Gloves—Bags—Neckwear and Jewelry
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

DODGE AND PLYMOUTH MOTOR CARS
For Demonstration call 3-1520
Your car called for, serviced and delivered.
PEATTIE MOTORS INC.
488 WATERTOWN AVENUE

The Fred J. Wood Coal Co.
William W. Wood Frank L. Wood
COAL—CHARCOAL—COKE
758 EAST MAIN STREET
For Dependable Coal and Friendly Service
PHONE 5-1389

Sherdins
MILK — ICE CREAM
COTTAGE CHEESE — BUTTER
153 Cherry Street Phone 5-1121

MILLINERY — GLOVES
HOSIERY — BAGS
to Complete your Easter Outfit
SUGENHEIMERS
64 BANK ST. WATERBURY, CONN.

Kickernick Headquarters
PANTIES and BLOOMERS
of RAYON
Howland-Hughes

MEN'S COLLAR ATTACHED
CAPE COD SHIRTS
A New England-made shirt for New England people. Sizes 14 to 17, $1.75 each.
The MILLER & PECK CO.

Mrs. Brook's Restaurant
Good Foods
Special Attention to Children
382 WEST MAIN STREET

MacKerracher's Market
Dealers in
Quality Meat—Fancy Groceries
Fresh Vegetables and Fruits Daily
31 WILLOW STREET PHONE 4-0126

WESTPORT

THE BON TON MARKET
For Those Chilly Days
HEINZ SOUPS
TEL. 5101 10 MAIN ST., WESTPORT

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Don't Hoard Happiness—Send Flowers for Easter
Smith & Co., Florists
ETHEL R. SIECK
Phone Vernon 4896 1822 N. Charles St.
Flowers by Wire

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Perkins Silk Shop
Make at least one new dress from our fascinating new piece goods in Silks, Woolens and Cottons at very moderate prices.
See These Lovely New Materials!
15 So. Pearl St., one block below State St.

BOYCE & MILWAIN
66 and 68 STATE STREET
Easter Neckwear ..... $1.00 to $3.00
Stetson Hats ..... $6, $6.50, $8 and $10
Penn Craft $5.00
Royal Club $4.00

NEW YORK

ALBANY
(Continued)

John G. Myers Co.
For your new suit, you will need at least one of these charming new
SILK BLOUSES
$2.50
Dozens of styles to choose from, fine crepes and satins with long or short sleeves, 100% pure dye silk with Porto Rican hand fagoting, Cossack blouses, hemstitched Schus and V necks, tailored styles.
..White ..Eggshell
..Petal Pink ..Beige
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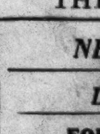

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NEW YORK

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NEW YORK

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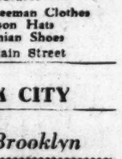

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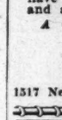

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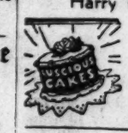

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SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

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NEW YORK

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Daily Features

All Nature

Evening Grosbeak

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BORROWING gold from the sun and blackness from the night for their plumage, evening grosbeaks add brilliance to their New England winter playground.

While most migratory birds fly north or south with the seasons, these feathered friends go east or west. This curious habit was noticed in 1854 when for the first time flocks were discovered at Toronto. Before that they were unknown east of the Great Lakes. Again in 1890 an eastward migration was noted, extending to the Atlantic coast. Since then they have become regular visitors to most cities and towns in Massachusetts, southern Vermont, New Hampshire, and central New York. The only explanation for this migration seems to be the increase in the number of box elder trees planted throughout the East, the seeds of which are particularly appetizing to grosbeaks.

These birds are closely related to the European Hawfinch. They have large powerful finch-type bills, as broad as they are high. The top of the head is crowned by a black cap; the tail and wings are black, the latter relieved by large white patches. Except for a smoky gray head and rump, the rest of the body is bright yellow.

The birds were named "evening grosbeaks" because early students found they sang mostly at sundown—though investigation today would readily disprove this. Their wandering jerky warble or pleasing crooning can be heard at all hours.

What They Say

Something New?

"The only new thing I see is that people are now getting to consider the other fellow a little."—*Henry Ford.*

Yes, Sunny

"A book of rules should be written for young people, teaching them the art of listening, but it must be written humorously."—*Emil Ludwig.*

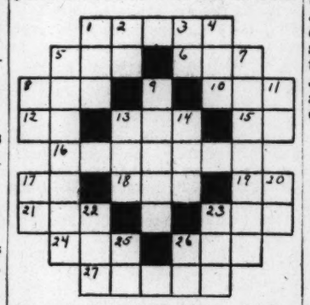
Note on Prisons

"The worst freedom is better than the best prison."—*Ernest Torgler, Communist acquitted in Reichstag fire trial.*

Amen!

"I have always felt that religion was something to be lived, not discussed."—*Mary Pickford.*

Junior Cross-Word No. 133



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Rude house.
5—Notwithstanding.
8—Fairy queen.
10—Moist
12—Adjective suffix denoting "of."
13—Blithe.
15—Behold!
16—Smallest.
17—Depart.
18—Country whose flag is of stars and stripes (abbr.).
19—Plural ending.
21—Branch.
23—Opposed to "to."
24—River in Poland.
26—Goddess of the dawn.
27—Youthful.

Down

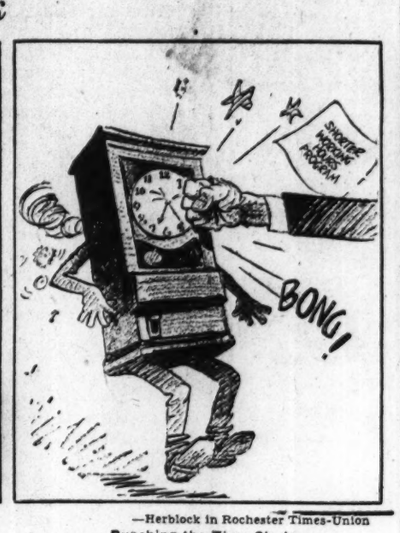
1—Male swan.
2—Land measure.
3—State west of Montana (abbr.).
4—Sydney is capital of —— South Wales.
5—Constituents.
7—Rolls or tumbles, as waves.
8—Musical note.
9—To grow.
11—Toward.
13—African antelope.
14—Affirmative vote.
17—State east of Alabama (abbr.).
20—Thus.
22—Cape in New Jersey at entrance to Delaware Bay.
23—Haze.
25—Negative answer.
26—Half an em.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

Cartoons of the Week

—Orr in Chicago Tribune
We Should Rechristen Our Political Parties—Their Present Names Are Meaningless

—Duffy in Baltimore Sun
The Duel Is On



—Herblock in Rochester Times-Union
Punching the Time Clock

—Herblock in Rochester Times-Union
Along With the Knitting

—Knott in Dallas News
Just as They Came Out of the Pawnshop

—Hutton in Philadelphia Public Ledger
It Was Going to Be Such a Nice Ride

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

James the Lord's Brother

IT IS regarded as practically certain that James, whom Paul describes as "the Lord's brother" (Gal. 1:19), was not a follower of the Way-shower during the Master's brief three years' ministry; and he is to be differentiated from two of the original Apostles who also bore the name of James. (See Matt. 10:2, 3.) It seems, however, that he was converted soon after the Resurrection, for Paul mentions him as among those who saw Christ Jesus after that event (I Cor. 15:7).

He soon rose to prominence in the church at Jerusalem, and tradition records that he became its first Bishop. In any event, he is mentioned together with "Cephas and John" as one of the three "pillars" of that church (Gal. 2:9). His outstanding rectitude won for him the title of "James the Just" among Jews and Christians alike. It may be added that he is credited with the composition of the Epistle of James.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

The Gift of Rime

PUTTING a gift of rime to work, a girl wrote limericks and jingles at her odd times. Some of these she wrote in connection with advertised products, others as party invitation ideas, and still others about local people. One day a friend suggested selling the advertising limericks and telling the townspeople she would write place-card rimes; and today she has sold many, and has won some big contests, with the gift she had thought only a silly talent.

Miss Betty R. L.

Decorative Candy Articles

A GIRL makes all sorts of table decorations out of colored gumdrops; and almost every day she receives orders for them. She makes all sorts of cunning animals, combining the gumdrops with raisins and cloves and many other things found on the pantry shelves. She even makes decorative trees from barberry sprigs with tiny gumdrops stuck on their points. Mothers giving children's parties are her most frequent customers.

Mrs. H. C.

Puzzle: Find Patsy

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Patsy Shephard and Her Well-Behaved Family of Dolls Are Welcomed Into the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB Today. Del Monte (Calif.) Papers Please Copy.

In Lighter Vein

—London Opinion

Husband (who has been sent the wrong parcel): "My dear, are you quite sure those fancy-dress people to whom you gave the order know how a Roman gladiator was dressed?"

That's News!

"We'd better make a front-page story of this wedding," said the editor.

"Why?" asked the society editor in surprise. "They are not very prominent people."

"That may be," replied the editor; "but this is the first account of a wedding you have turned in for ages that hasn't had as a last line, 'They will reside with the bride's parents.'"

Same Fix

It was Timothy's first day at school. He walked up to the teacher's desk and announced, "I ain't got no pencil."

Shocked at his expression, the teacher exclaimed, "Oh, Timothy, *I have no pencil!*"

A sympathetic look crossed the small boy's face, and he replied, "You ain't, either? Well, we're both in the same fix, ain't we?"

Another Choice

"Do you plead guilty or not guilty?"

"Er—what else have you?"—*Outspan.*

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

"Already a complete newspaper page has been transmitted by radio across the continent," said Frank E. Gannett, in an address before the American Society of Newspaper Editors, April 19, 1930. "It was on March 21 that the first page of the San Francisco Call-Bulletin was sent by radio to the research laboratory of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, 2500 miles away."

More thrilling than a shilling shocker! "My Own Story," by Fremont Older, Macmillan, 1926, tells frankly the story of an editor's battle with current political forces in San Francisco.

"Q-A stuff," in newspaper parlance, means question and answer copy—as in court testimony.

With the Inventors

New Flowerpot

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAM POLGAR has taken out U. S. Patent No. 1,942,975 on an invention which promises a proper support for tall and unruly household plants. His new flowerpot has sockets in which rods may be inserted; these in turn carry a curved horizontal bar that may be adjusted to hold even the most wayward rubberplant upright.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Good Medicine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THIS is a mouse-trap story of a little white house, a big sign, and the proverbial path leading to a door. The unusual sign reads, "Glad It Isn't Worse Medicine Co."

The house has become a magnet for cameras; and now Mrs. Alice Owen Hill's cheery thought while convalescing—that of making others happy—is developing into a thriving business with letters arriving from east, north, west, and south, and automobiles taking the by-way too her door.

The "medicine" consists of entertainment programs for shut-ins, put up like powders (packages of letters) with instructions too "take one daily." These contain constructive thoughts, literary gems from the Bible, bits of wisdom from the sages, puzzles, funny stories, or suggestions on how to spend the day. All of the inclosures are based on the idea of cheerfulness.

Your Camera

The Folding Camera

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

ONCE the amateur has mastered the use of the simple box camera, the conviction will come to him that he can surely produce better results with a camera having more adjustments and costing more money. With the advanced camera, however, come new difficulties as well as new possibilities; and unless the amateur is sufficiently interested to study the mechanism and use of this new instrument, he will probably drop photography at this point or return to the box camera.

The folding camera uses the same quality of film and employs the same ideas of composition and balance as does the box camera. The lens is not fixed in the folding camera as it is in the box camera, being attached to a movable bellows. This brings up a new question, that of focusing. The amateur must so move his lens on its track that the subject will be sharp, or in focus. This is the most difficult feature for the uninitiated to master. The photographer must estimate the distance from the camera to the subject to be pictured, and set his lens at the corresponding point on the scale on the side of the camera.

Some expensive folding cameras are equipped with range finders, which eliminate guesswork; and they will probably at an early date be available in medium-priced cameras as well.

The shutter of the folding camera has additional speeds for stopping motion, and the lens, of necessity, is faster—capable of passing more light and of handling the increased speed of the shutter. Unless the amateur understands this, he will be disappointed in the results. He should early recognize that photography is a combination of several exact sciences, and that exceptional results can be obtained only by care and the study of the camera and the associated conditions of light, composition, and exposure.

A discussion of miniature cameras will follow this article.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

278

Having weighed all sides to the question said the principle to the child's parents my reasoned opinion is that your girl should have told the teacher that little Fannie broke the window when her teacher asked her to

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Education Pays*

By CARMACK

Today I asked Tiddlywinks if Joan had taught him any tricks yet—
"Tricks?" he asked, "What are they?"
So I showed him a few that the Boss had taught me, such as sitting up, shaking paws, and lying down and rolling over—
But he didn't think much of them—said they seemed sort of silly to him—
"They won't seem silly to Joan," I assured him, and then I told him how useful they were in persuading people to do things for you and give you nice things to eat.
After which he was only too glad to have me teach him a trick or two—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Unions to Fit Industries

LABOR unrest is the penalty which the Roosevelt Administration is paying for straddling the vital issue contained in the collective bargaining clause of the National Industrial Recovery Act. That issue is whether Labor is to be organized for bargaining in company unions or in general trade or craft unions.

For months now organized labor has been struggling to enlist unorganized workers in the regular labor unions. Employers have fostered factory or company unions. Individuals have been "recognized" as entitled to the same hearing as representatives of their fellows. Order, in short, has been the last consideration. So NRA has moved in the direction of a responsible industrial order along one side of the industrial front only. Labor has not shared in this forward march. Yet, as the country sees now, progress cannot be achieved till the line is reformed, and labor not only comes abreast of management but participates with it in the maintenance of industrial discipline.

Under the pre-NIRA dispensation the factory was an independent unit. It was open to all the abuses of wage-cutting and price cutting which President Roosevelt set out to arrest. He found he could do so only by transforming competition into cooperation. Thus the factory has lost much of its sovereignty. The norm of industrial organization has become the industry itself, called the code authority. There was an eloquent example of this transformation some months ago when the cotton industry decided to reduce output. This was the first example of the type of industrial planning under government auspices which is intended to produce industrial order out of the hydra-headed disorder of the old régime.

The same kind of disorder prevailed and still prevails in the ranks of labor. Dominating the American Federation of Labor is the horizontal or craft union. Such a union, for example, as the carpenters', has jurisdiction equally over workers employed in the moving picture industry and the building trades. In scope it is national. Is it possible to create the hoped-for industrial discipline and harmony when the craft is the norm for labor organization? In the very nature of things, the answer must be in the negative. Just as, in this matter of organization, the employers have grown up from factory to industry, so the employees must grow down from craft to industry

There are signs that the workers are moving in this direction. As compared with the carpenters, for instance, there are the mine workers, who have achieved a certain degree of reconciliation of interests between the skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled elements in their industry. This is a type of vertical unit consistent with the NRA. No other system seems possible if the new industrial order is to be really orderly. Yet the A. F. of L. still remains loyal to its traditional craft set-up.

The employers' solution is just as faulty as that of the A. F. of L. Employers, working on their own interpretation of the collective bargaining clause, have encouraged company, or factory, unions. The number of employees covered by such unions rose from 432,000 in 1932 to 1,164,000 in 1933, representing a gain of 169 per cent. This tendency would perpetuate among the employers the old factory unit as applied to labor conditions. It is so palpably inconsistent with the new industrial trend that Senator Wagner has introduced a bill to virtually abolish it. But there is no adequate solution in merely substituting craft unions for company unions.

The public has a deep abiding interest in the new industrial order. New-deal legislation recognizes that interest. Industry has not been allowed to organize in autonomous bodies. On the theory that all business is affected with a public interest, the Government has a place on all code authorities. Just as much public interest attaches to the activities of labor unions. Hitherto they have been free from the necessity of incorporation. An unregulated labor unionism, however, cannot coexist with regulated industry without the entire system being liable to periodical disruption.

Labor unions should reorganize themselves as unions for their own industries. Then they should be admitted to the code authorities so that they might have an opportunity to share the feeling of collective responsibility which is nowadays expected of industry.

By Their Right Names

USE of accurately descriptive terms can do much to strip from anti-social conduct the glamour that too often attaches to it. No right-thinking person desires to fasten on the criminal a feather's weight more of stigma than his crime deserves. But for the safety of society, for the sake of impressionable youth, deeds of outlaws should be labeled for just what they are—cowardly, cruel, and despicable.

When important newspapers make serial romances out of the careers of bank robbers or murderers, enlarging on their cleverness, courtesy, or domestic virtues, they do much to confuse moral issues. To do this is to plant poisonous seeds in youthful or unbalanced minds, and to perpetuate conditions against which every decent citizen should set his face.

Those whose official duty it is to deal at close range with the criminal classes have no illusions about their picturesque qualities. More often they know them as ruthlessly destructive enemies of society, and their deeds as repellent.

A news story of a youthful robber whose depredations, some months ago, were finally checked by the police was played up by certain reporters almost as a modern Robin Hood whose remarkable cleverness had outwitted all the authorities. The essential meanness of his whole career was obscured by thinly veiled admiration for his agility. In the court dock, however, when the effect of the drugs to which this marauder was addicted had worn off, he appeared as an undersized, mentally retarded, wholly pathetic figure who needed nothing in the way of first treatment so much as a scrubbing with strong soap and water.

In his preface to "Oliver Twist," Charles Dickens makes some remarks worth recalling:

> I had read of thieves by scores; seductive fellows (amiable for the most part), faultless in dress, plump in pocket, choice in horseflesh, bold in bearing, fortunate in gallantry, great at a song, a bottle, pack of cards or dice box, and fit companion for the bravest. But I have never met (except in Hogarth) with the miserable reality. It appeared to me to draw a knot of such associates in crime as really do exist; to paint them in all their deformity, in all their wretchedness, . . . would be to attempt a something which was greatly needed and which would be a service to society.

Reports of criminal trials might well be kept free from accounts of vice, violence, and debauchery that are made to read like interesting romances with defendants referred to by their first names as though they were bosom friends of editor and reader and in fact reputable persons in temporary difficulty with the law.

Honestly depicted, the details of crime would be sordid and the private lives of criminals repulsive. Right-thinking readers are justified in demanding that no false glamour be spread over the gangster or his deeds.

Another Campaign Promise

MAYOR FREDERICK W. MANSFIELD of Boston is following the 1934 custom of fulfilling campaign promises. He is now hard on the trail of his major pledge, reduction of municipal expenditures. And the first adversary to be hit by the swing of the Mayor's ax is the municipal pay roll.

Today the Boston city and county pay roll amounts to $38,000,000 annually, almost one-half of the annual city governmental costs. Departments are loaded with "half-busy" employees. City employees have been enjoying the equivalent of a 20 per cent pay rise due to the lower living costs. In some cases wages were even increased during the last four years when Boston wages and industrial earnings steadily decreased. Twenty-one thousand persons now draw wages from the City of Boston, 3000 to 4000 more than from any other comparable city in the civilized world, according to Mayor Mansfield. On this inflated pay-roll list are thousands who obtained their workless jobs through political string-pulling. They are a dead weight on city finances, and are not doing themselves any permanent good by drawing unearned pay.

Such persons should be the first weeded out. But Mayor Mansfield must be meticulously discreet in his ax wielding. While heeding the cries of the economy groups for wholesale pay-roll cuts, he must guard against seriously hampering operation of municipal affairs or causing hardship on individuals. Only after the city has ascertained the possible savings to be made by eliminating unnecessary jobs should adjustments be made.

Mayor Mansfield is tackling a gigantic problem. The economy road is cluttered with political barriers. Partisan storms will rage about him. But necessity drives. If the goal of lower municipal costs is not attained, higher rates will continue to pile up unpaid taxes, business failures and mortgage foreclosures, and thus retard return to economic normalcy.

Dish Washing versus Careers

MUST all women enjoy washing dishes? Is a woman an individual with as much right as a man to happiness in her job? Do women fail in womanhood if they cannot enjoy housework?

In the current issue of Harper's Magazine, Mr. George Belane deprecates the fact that wives of professors often believe they are accomplishing more when they do outside work than when they are doing an artistic job of housekeeping. This is only one social stratum, yet there is a present tendency to put kitchen aprons on women, whether they will or no, and shackle them once more to a rolling pin. This is an outgrowth, in part, of the employment situation.

We have gone so far in understanding the individual that it seems incredible that anyone can seriously believe all women are cut out to be *hausfrauen* any more than all men are cut out to be engineers. Housework is a good job for anyone who likes it. In recent years an increasing number of women have been graduated from colleges and universities in highly specialized fields. A renewed belief that men alone should hold jobs outside the home is interfering largely with the happiness of many such women. This is an important matter. Everyone does his best when he is happy. There is no more virtue in being unhappy than in being sick or poor. All are conditions to be overcome. Happiness is a goal toward which the whole human family looks.

Married women who find no challenge in housework or parenthood often find an outlet for unused talents by taking a more than natural interest in their husband's work! This is not their *bona fide* career, they are not earning a wage for it, and the combination is likely to make them irresponsible in their influence. This is true, not only in educational circles where wifely management is common, but in business as well. It is possible that men's work will be more wholesomely directed and women will be far happier when each finds her own occupation.

One business man has said, "If you want your business to prosper, keep your women out of it." He might have added, "And give them work of their own which they enjoy and for which they are paid." Every human being is improved by economic independence. Women like the appreciation of their husbands for their domestic triumphs, but they need, as much as men do, a tangible monetary recognition for their services.

There is that about earning an honest wage for an honest work in which they are happy that makes all the difference to many women. They should not be ruthlessly shoved aside in the new economic conditions, commanded to scrub floors and like it. In so far as choice is possible, they should have the same liberty as a man to choose the work which interests them.

Hist! 'Tis a Spy!

SPIES! That is the label Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gordon Switz have accepted from French investigators into their activities in Europe. And immediately public attention is distracted from more important matters to the possibility of a spy ring operating in Europe and the United States.

History and fiction have combined to make the spy a figure at once glamorous, heroic, pathetic, and to attribute to his operations a significance usually out of proportion to facts. And of course, while countries regard one another as enemies and find more need for war departments than peace efforts, the spy will have his uses.

But are these uses always what they appear to be? Does the usually humble spy make, for instance, a better purveyor of military secrets than the financier or industrialist who in one country is an officer of an arms firm and in another country a director of a bank which finances arms purchases? May not the spy's exploitation by governments and the press serve to keep the public eye averted from official scandals, while serving incidentally to prepare public sentiment for further war scares?

After a somewhat protracted absence, spies have been very active again on the motion picture screen, where their intriguing insinuates into the thought of the most naïve just the kind of suspicion on which the war spirit flourishes. This fiction of spies has now given place to what is submitted as fact. An unfortunate result is that impressionable people may become excited about something that should be regarded with more than a grain of skepticism.

How to Stay Prosperous

The Book of the Day

By Zoilus

MESSRS. John Bauer and Nathaniel Gold, authors of "Permanent Prosperity and How to Get It" (New York: Harper. $2.75), do not regard the recapture of prosperity as a highly technical problem. Their plan is very simple—to establish a continuous and adjustable program of public works and to assert control over money and banking.

The reviewer hopes that he has not done an injustice to the authors' plan. But he wishes to stress the brevity in order to praise it. Too many books are coming off the press which are too ingenuous for words. They have to be eked out with graphs, diagrams and charts. It is because we have lost ourselves in technicalities that we cannot see the problem we have set out to solve.

What is that problem? The authors describe it simply: collective plenty and individual want. Most of the New Deal has been directed toward reducing the plenty and leaving the want more or less unsatisfied. Then America had a brief interregnum of technicality called the gold policy. At last, on Nov. 21 came the CWA. Here was something that everybody could understand.

Nationalization

By far the most interesting item in the plan sponsored in this book is one calling for the nationalization of the American banking system. "The major weak spot in our economy has always been banking." Who can doubt it? We often hear of reform impeding recovery. But, when the President found the banks flat on their backs and then reopened most of them, he was sacrificing reform to recovery. A fiercely competitive banking system, like the American system, simply has no place in the regulated industrial order that the President is trying to build up.

Whether the banks ought to be nationalized or merely brought under federal supervision is arguable. (If the RFC keeps on buying into the banks, the question may become academic!) The answer will depend upon one's political ideas as much as anything. But there can be no doubt that if we go back into recovery with 49 banking systems we shall invite a recurrence of our late troubles. Such a system makes the foundation of the national economy wabbly instead of firm. No matter how able the bankers, the system cannot remain like the Rock of Gibraltar, as Walter Bagehot said a banking system should, when a recession in business sets in.

Credit Control

The President has for all practical purposes nationalized credit control. This was accomplished through the Gold Reserve Act. Apparently "Permanent Prosperity" was written before this act was passed. The authors believe that paper instead of gold should constitute the standard money. By this they mean credit, or confidence. But even here the President has anticipated the authors. Though the United States is back on a gold standard, it applies only to American relations abroad. At home there is no longer any necessity to pay out gold on demand. Therefore the federal authorities can expand or contract credit to their heart's content—without fearing that their actions might bring on a run on gold.

And the authors' final suggestion of an issue of money to finance government activities has already been envisaged by a recent announcement that the President saw no harm in taking advantage of the authority to do this very thing which he possesses in the Inflation Amendment.

At the End of His Rope

A VANISHED fortune! That's what it was! Silas could see it all vividly as he looked at the desolation and destruction before him.

That grove of sugar pines had been his since his childhood. He had placed his small chubby hands against their cool mossy trunks as they grew taller and bigger and of more value.

From time to time he had been offered a small fortune for this grove, but he had gazed at it with pride and had declined the offers and had told himself that he would keep his sugar pines for a rainy day. The "rainy day" had failed to come for almost two years.

The cove in the mountain side where his fortune of sugar pines stood was dry and crisp, and as he looked at the dry stream bed at his feet his thoughts went back to those early days that seemed to be in another world.

* * *

He remembered the loud cracking of the ox whip as the great loads of freight were hauled up to the mining camp. He thought of the way the drivers talked to him as he tugged at the end of the rope by which he was tied to keep him from toddling down to the stream that came rushing by the cabin door.

He recalled the day that someone by mistake untied the rope from the shade tree in front of the cabin where his mother had put him on picket line and he had fallen into the water and was being carried down stream when his mother reached the bank just in time to catch the end of the rope.

Today he was again at the end of his rope. But who was there now who could rescue him, he wondered.

Silas went up the dry creek bed and took a look at the burned and blackened trunks of what had been his forest and his provision for his old age.

He could hear the honk-honk of the automobile horns as the cars glided down the highway. Some careless joy-rider of this new world had thrown a match or cigarette stub and in one short hour a fire had destroyed the loveliness and wealth that nature had acquired in hundreds of years.

* * *

His father, one of the forty-niners, had taken a fortune from this very creek. Just fifty feet from where he stood, at the foot of a falls at the contact of granite and porphyry that crossed the gulch at this point he had found a fortune in coarse gold.

The strange part of it was that above this falls no gold in paying quantities had been found. He with other miners and prospectors had often wondered where the coarse gold had come from, but never could locate the source.

The gold had been taken out and now that his timber had been destroyed his holdings on the creek were worthless. His money was gone also and there was nothing left for him to do but go to the county seat and ask the old Judge, his old friend, to get him in at the County Hospital. It was this, or what? He felt that there must be some other alternative.

As he was returning to his cabin he saw his neighbor Squires' little children coming to meet him. They were carrying a basket.

"We have your birthday dinner here," explained the smiling little chap.

"Daddy said you were seventy years old today and mother fixed this dinner for you. And here is the daily paper. Daddy said for you to be sure to read where he has marked."

"Good old John Squires!" said Silas to himself as he entered his cabin after thanking his little friends and bidding them good-by.

Then he glanced at the item his neighbor had marked. He sat up straight and stared at the headline. His hand trembled and the lines in his face softened and his eyes dimmed while he read: "Any person over seventy years of age who has been a resident of California for fifteen years and who has no means of support or near relatives, is eligible to receive an old-age pension."

"That's the 'what' I couldn't answer!" exclaimed Silas.

* * *

He was aroused from his musings by the sudden spatter of heavy raindrops on the cabin roof. In surprise he looked out to find the black clouds moving swiftly from the south.

"It sure looks like the real thing!" said Silas to himself as he hurriedly prepared for the storm. And a real storm it proved to be. On the third day, as the rain continued to pour its torrents into the foothills, great trunks of trees, logs and stumps rushed by the cabin in the swollen muddy creek which had taken on the proportion of a small river. In all his years he had not seen anything like this.

For a week the storm continued. The creek tore at its banks, carrying its loads of débris and emptying them into the Yuba River.

When at last the storm ceased and the angry creek crawled back into its bed, Silas found his provisions very low. He had already spent his last dollar and was preparing to go to his friend the Judge to get him to help him make application for the old folks' pension, but before leaving he decided to go up to the falls for a last look. He thought there must be a jam of logs lodged behind the big rocks just where the water took a plunge over the granite ledge.

He was right, the timber from the destroyed forest had completely clogged the stream and caused it to make a sharp turn to the right, cutting a new channel where it plunged over the granite. In doing this it had torn away the soft porphyry wall and exposed a vein of quartz glittering with gold.

Silas looked at it, wiped his eyes and looked again. Yes, it was there. He was not deceived. It was free gold.

* * *

The fire that had destroyed his little fortune in timber had made it possible for the heavy flow of water in the gulch to carry the débris left by the fire and dam the creek, causing it to cut a new channel and divulge the hiding place of the gold. Silas was a miner and it was all plain to him now.

In past ages great slabs of quartz had no doubt been broken from this deposit and been carried into the stream, there to be ground in nature's mill, leaving the gold known as placer gold in the bedrock of the stream. Silas put some samples in his pocket and as he walked down the trail to his cabin he softly sang:

> Far beyond the glamour of the city with its strife
> There was once a little quartz ledge rich and free.
> There an honest-hearted miner used to live a happy life,
> Contented at his work as he could be.

L. G. C.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

The NRA and Profits

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Current journalistic comment indicates, as might be expected, that the great struggle between business and the NRA is over the question of profits. "Industry should be encouraged to make a profit as long as the public does not have to suffer for that profit," naïvely complains the president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers this week.

Knowing, as they should, that (speaking broadly) business must first furnish consumer purchasing power in the form of salaries, wages, rent, interest, etc., and that in the total it can get back from the consumer no more than it has paid out to him, it is fair to ask the gentlemen who are calling so insistently for profits where they are to come from. Business is a simple (or complicated, if you will) exchange of goods and services. Of course, it may sell to the consumer, say, three-fourths of its product for the total amount it first pays out as above noted, and will then have on hand the remaining one-fourth. But where and to whom can this be sold in order to realize a profit? There will be (as there now is) a tremendous latent demand, but no market, for it. No one is able to pay for it. That is our method of doing business. A profit system cannot operate without a profit.

Sales in foreign trade are exchanges of goods and services.

In the earlier days, the public lands with their vast stores of timber, minerals, coal, oil, etc., provided something to divide in trade.

It is true that some earlier made savings can be used to buy surplus product (billions have been used that way during the last four years), we can issue more interest-bearing and other debt for the same purpose, we can inflate the currency, and we can spend more billions of tax money. But does anybody who thinks believe that these devices will (in the total) produce any real profits?—however useful or even necessary they may be for temporary purposes. They may serve to keep the wheels of business turning for a time, but they may also accentuate some of the evils from which we are now suffering.

If we continue to equip and train in the universities and elsewhere able and ambitious young men in increasing numbers, sending them forth in search of these imaginary profits, what will be the net result? They may get profits in their individual businesses—huge profits in some cases and lesser in others; and there will be losses. But what will it cost society as a whole?—and how long can society stand the ordeal? The last four years' experience should serve as a warning. Neither they nor business men generally understand what it costs society, including themselves, nor why. This is the serious aspect of it. If they did they—the genuine sort—would insist upon a shift from an economy of production for profit, which is rapidly becoming unworkable under modern conditions, to one of full production of use; and this not on the ground of justice, as is often urged, but of necessity.

The profits question is fundamental; it underlies the whole recovery program of the Administration, and must be solved. It cannot be compromised for long.

West Newton, Mass. C. H. LUTTON.

Plight of Postal Clerks

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your article in the March 3 issue about Roosevelt's first year, headed "Forgotten Men Remembered," has attracted my attention. One class of "forgotten men" remain, known as the substitute United States post office clerks and the United States railway postal clerks. They are subject to call at all hours of the day or night. Post office clerks are required to report each morning to their respective offices. If no work is available, they return home, only to report the next morning in the hope of finding work then. The 15 per cent cut affects these men as it does the highest-paid person in the government employ. The majority of these substitute clerks have at least three years of service, and many have six or more years of service to their record. It is safe to say that 50 per cent of them are married men with families to support and with homes to keep.

The rules provided by law under this service state that employees must not incur debts that they are unable to meet within a reasonable length of time. Just how this army of men has managed to stay within the laws provided and supply the needs of their families and homes is not known. The writer is familiar with several cases in which loans were made to the amount of $700, in addition to salary, in order to keep "the home fires burning." Just how long this fine bunch of men can hang on depends to a great extent upon their borrowing capacity "to keep the wolf away from the door."

This is the army of "forgotten men" I write about, and ask what Mr. Roosevelt would suggest for these reserves who have been so faithful throughout the years of service, always looking forward to the day when a vacancy shall occur, and an appointment shall at last reach them.

A criticism without a suggestion is of little avail, and I would suggest the following:

1. To retire all men of the post office department and railway mail service who have reached the retirement age.
2. To appoint to active service all substitutes who have three years or more to their record.
3. All substitutes under three years' service acting as substitutes until their three-year record is filled before further appointments are made from the eligible list.

Dedham, Mass. L. G. J.

Applying the Price Index

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In response to the invitation of Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, I desire to offer a suggestion that seems to be of great importance, and that is to prevent the spoiling of wage rates under the codes by the advance of prices under the monetary policy, effecting this prevention by applying the price index number to the wage rates under the codes.

I mean, to have a general law that all wage scales under the new codes shall be automatically readjusted every six or twelve months in accordance with the price index, without any further negotiation or agreement being necessary. The rates fixed in the codes are those considered fair, but they cannot remain fair unless readjusted to fit in with the rise of prices.

How to secure the observance of the automatic rise? Let the Government issue a schedule showing what the next readjustment will be, say, a month later, on the basis of the price index promulgated a month earlier, giving statement how much 40 cents an hour, 60 cents an hour, $10 a week, $18 a week, etc., of basic pay will amount to under the new readjustment.

Require by law that each pay envelope contain an extract from the law providing for the readjustment, and one of these schedules showing what the readjustment will be next time. Then, if the contents of the pay envelope do not fit this inclosure, it will be just as bad as if they did not fit the original basic pay. It will disturb the peace, and draw down the penalty of the law.

It will be objected that some lines of industry cannot afford the advances thus demanded. Then let them go out of business. This is exactly the same plea as that they cannot afford to pay fair wages in the basic scale. If they cannot afford to pay wages that result in a healthy condition for society, then society cannot afford to let them be in business. Let them give way to other management, or to other methods.

This readjustment is simply to continue in force the original adjustment, which otherwise would not continue in force. If the original adjustment is, say, $20 a week, and average prices go up 50 per cent, then it takes $30, not $20, to carry out the original agreement. The intention and the real agreement is for so much purchasing power, not for a certain number of figures and meaningless phrasing.

Prof. Irving Fisher recommended a similar plan some years ago for the government personnel. It ought to be applied to all business that comes under the codes.

Washington, D. C. WILLIAM C. LEE.